

DAILY REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

SRV Export of Refugees Again Condemned at UN Geneva Meeting A 1

UNITED STATES

U.S. Senate Committee Begins SALT Debate B 1

SOVIET UNION

Commentary on USSR Policy Toward Japan's Northern Islands C 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Spokesman Cited on 'Three-Way Talks' D 1

Reportage on PRC-DPRK Treaty Anniversary Celebrations D 2

Beijing Reception D 2

Cables From PRC Organizations D 2

Pyongyang Banquet D 3

RENMIN RIBAO on Korean People's Desire for Reunification [6 Jul] D 4

RENMIN RIBAO on Professionals' Role in Korean Modernization [30 Jun] D 7

Japan-U.S. Air Exercise in Okinawa Reported D 9

Japan Warns SRV Ambassador on Refugee Issue D 10

Defense Vice Minister Su Yu Meets Japanese SDF Retirees D 10

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV's Violent Methods of 'Exporting' Refugees Reported E 1

Radio Democratic Kampuchea Charges SRV With Genocide E 1

SRV Threat to Thailand, People's Reaction Noted E 2

Malaysia's Rithauddeen Holds SRV Responsible for Refugees E 3

Hong Kong Governor Inspects SRV Refugee Center E 3

Reportage on Burmese Prime Minister's Activities in Beijing E 4

Breakfast With Deng Xiaoping E 4

Meeting With Geng Biao E 4

State Council Banquet E 4

WESTERN EUROPE

Portuguese President Eanes Receives DPRK's Hwang G 1

Briefs: Cooperation With Belgium, Luxembourg G 1

EASTERN EUROPE

SFRY's Hodza: Withdraw All Foreign Troops in S.E. Asia H 1

Ceausescu-Waldheim Discussions in Romania Noted H 1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

XINHUA Correspondent Visits Zimbabwean Refugee Camps in Botswana I 1

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Mexican Magazine Warns Against Soviet Propaganda J 1
 Fang Yi Entertains Visiting Canadian Professor of History J 1
 Fang Yi Receives Canadian Chemistry Professor J 1
 Briefs: Ambassador to Barbados J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XINHUA Explains PRC Criminal Law Terms L 1
 Newspapers Publish Columns Explaining Legal Terms L 5
 Deng Yingchao, Kang Keqing Meet With Former KMT Official L 5
 RENMIN RIBAO Reproduces Article 'On Conditions' [27 Jun] L 5
 Forum Held on Economic Theory, Policies L 10
 RENMIN RIBAO Commentator's Article on Combating Waste L 11
 Petroleum Industry Mid-Year Production Rises L 15
 Machine-Building Industry Growth Reported L 15
 Water Transport Workers Fulfill Half-Year Plans L 16
 Rail Traffic Half-Year Plan Fulfilled L 16
 RENMIN RIBAO, XINHUA Reporters Comment on Railway Transformation L 17
 Standardization Association Holds First Congress L 18
 Beijing Meeting Urges More Service Trades in Rural Areas L 19
 Countrywide College Entrance Exams Begin 7 July L 19
 State Council Issues Instructions on College Graduates L 20
 Circular Urges Proper Arrangements for Students' Vacation L 21
 Hu Yaobang Attends Meeting on Communist Ethics Among Youth L 21
 ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO Praises Zhang Zhixin [23 Jun] L 23
 Chen Muhua Lectures on Planned Parenthood L 24
 RENMIN RIBAO Commentator on Nationalities Work [19 Jun] L 25
 Central Archives Appeals for Zhou Enlai Materials L 27
 New Play About Zhou Enlai Currently Being Staged L 27
 RENMIN RIBAO Carries HONGQI Table of Contents [4 Jul] L 28
 GUANGMING RIBAO Carries LISHI YANJIU Table of Contents [14 Jun] L 29
 GUANGMING RIBAO Carries ZHEXUE YANJIU Table of Contents [27 Jun] L 29
 Correction to Organic Law for Local Congresses, Governments L 30
 Briefs: Use of Planes in Agriculture L 30

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Jiangsu Prefecture Provides Peasants Nonagricultural Jobs O 1
 Jiangxi County Commended for Birth Control Work O 2
 Shandong Cadres Hear Report on NPC Guidelines O 3
 Shandong Opens Photo Exhibit on Life of Zhu De O 4
 AFP Reports Further on Foreign Student Situation in Shanghai O 5
 Memorial Service Held for Zhejiang Provincial Official O 5
 Briefs: Shandong Wheat Harvest; Shanghai Solar O 6
 Energy Lighthouse; Counterattack Heroes'
 Soiree in Zhejiang

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangzhou PLA Unit Issues Summer Farming Circular	P	1
Small Power Stations Under Construction in Guangdong	P	1
Hunan CCP Committee Issues Circular on Studying NPC Documents	P	2
HUNAN RIBAO Editorial Stresses Promoting Agriculture [5 Jul]	P	3
Briefs: Guangzhou Light Industry;	P	4
Hubei Academic Activities		

NORTH REGION

Beijing Colleges Publish Laws Passed by NPC	R	1
BEIJING RIBAO Reports on Municipal Procuratorial Work Meeting [30 Jun]	R	1
Beijing Cadres Told Not To Seek All Answers in 'Red Book'	R	3
Hebei Leaders Attend Meeting on Accounting	R	4
Hebei: Tangshan Makes Progress in Health Work	R	4
TIANJIN RIBAO Stresses Preparation Against Flood [8 Jul]	R	5

NORTHEAST REGION

Jilin Issues Circular on Political, Ideolog'cal Work	S	1
Liaoning Builds New Coal Mining Areas, Improves Others	S	2
Briefs: Liaoning Antiflood Conference	S	2

NORTHWEST REGION

Xinjiang Issues Circular on Studying NPC Guidelines	T	1
Briefs: Urumqi Apartment Buildings	T	2

SRV EXPORT OF REFUGEES AGAIN CONDEMNED AT UN GENEVA MEETING

OW110312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 11 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, July 10 (XINHUA)--The summer session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, since its opening in Geneva on July 4, has heard strong condemnation by many delegates of the Vietnamese inhuman policy of exporting refugees and an urgent call for an end to it.

Speaking at today's meeting, the Japanese representative, Ambassador Masahiro Nishibori, noted: "The plight of refugees is now one of the most serious political and social problems, rather than just a humanitarian problem, for [the] international community." "We must prevent by all means the present situation from getting worse," he stressed, adding, "Japan, with other countries concerned, intends to strongly call for the restraint of the outflows of refugees."

Addressing a plenary meeting on July 5, the leader of the British delegation, P.H.R. Marshall, said his country "believes that Vietnam has an explicit responsibility to conduct its affairs in a way that does not condemn part of its own population to such suffering as the world now witnesses. It is for the world to remind Vietnam of this responsibility." "It is urgent for the international community to find some means of considering the cause of the misery and fear which is forcing people to flee from their country," he stressed.

In a statement made on July 5, the representative of Italy, Ambassador Umberto la Rocca, said that his government supported "the decision to convene a United Nations conference to confront in a concerted way the problem of refugees from Vietnam." He said, "The Italian authorities are prepared to take any initiative, within their capabilities, to alleviate the sufferings of so many human beings desperately struggling for survival in their search for a new home."

Speaking at a plenary meeting yesterday, the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Andrew Young, appreciated the U.N. secretary general's decision to call an international conference on Indochinese refugees in Geneva later this month. "My government strongly supports the meeting which we hope will contribute to broad international support for concrete measures to ameliorate the tragic situation in South-east Asia," he noted.

Speaking at a press conference here on July 6, U.S. Senator Jacob K. Javits, member of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that Vietnam's prospects of getting aid in the future from the U.S. are "very slim" if the Vietnamese Government does not do its part in resolving the "serious international (refugee) situation for which it is responsible."

Addressing the plenary meeting this afternoon, the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Chinese mission to the U.N. office at Geneva, Yi Suzhi, pointed out: "The question of Indochinese refugees has become a major problem of pressing importance commanding the concern of the Southeast Asian countries and many other countries." He said, "While the holding of an international meeting to discuss the question of the refugee resettlement is needed, it is necessary to eradicate the root cause by way of stopping the forcible massive exportation of refugees by the Vietnamese authorities, and relieve the international community, particularly the neighbouring countries in that area, of the huge burdens and the social problems imposed on them."

U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE BEGINS SALT DEBATE

OW101412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Washington, July 10 (XINHUA)--The U.S. administration has resumed its drive to win Senate ratification of the SALT Two treaty with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Secretary of Defence Harold Brown giving testimony at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday. The committee began a month of hearings on the controversial treaty as over one-third of the Senators are either opposed or non-committal. A two-thirds majority is required for ratification.

Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations said in his opening remarks that certain central questions must be answered during the Senate debate on SALT II and, they include: "Is this treaty evenly balanced?" "Is this treaty verifiable?" "Does this address the concerns of our allies and promote continued co-operation with them?" And "Does the treaty safeguard the defense options and weapons programs that are essential to our future security?"

Giving the American side of the story to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance spoke with great emphasis that the SALT Two treaty would assist the United States in maintaining a stable nuclear balance with the Soviet Union, protect a strong American defense while at the same time limit Soviet potential and restrain Soviet growth. He said that the treaty helps the U.S. maintain the balance of strategic forces with the Soviet Union in two fundamental ways. "It will permit, and in fact aid, the necessary modernization of our strategic forces. And it will slow the momentum of strategic Soviet programs, thus reducing the threats we would otherwise face.

The modernization programs named by Vance include:

"This fall we will begin fitting our Poseidon submarines with the longer range Trident-one missile. By the middle of 1981, the first of our new Trident submarines will assure that our submarine-based missiles will continue to be invulnerable.

"We are enhancing the effectiveness of our B-52 bombers with air launched cruise missiles [ALCMS]. This will enable our B-52s to overcome Soviet air defenses for the foreseeable future. We expect the first squadron of B-52s equipped with ALCMS to be in operation by the end of 1982. Because of our technological lead, this is an area which only the United States will be able to exploit fully during the term of the treaty.

"The President had decided to proceed with a new landbased missile, the MX, which will deliver more warheads with greater accuracy than our existing Minutemen missiles. The MX will be mobile, so that it can survive a surprise attack."

The treaty, Vance said, "will serve as a brake on Soviet military expansion and on the Soviet improvements we could otherwise expect. And it will permit us to move ahead with the improvement of our own strategic forces."

While elucidating the merits of the treaty, Defence Secretary Harold Brown depicted how the Soviet Union is threatening to attain nuclear superiority and why the United States has to increase its own defense programs and limit the forces of the Soviet Union. He said that if the Soviet Union is permitted to attain nuclear superiority, "I am convinced they would very probably exploit that advantage through political intimidation or military actions, or both."

He said, "Two objectives underline our strategic force planning, deterrence and essential equivalence." This strategy requires the United States firstly, to deter Soviet all-out total attacks. That is, to have "a survivable capability to devastate the industry and cities of the Soviet Union, even if the Soviets were to attack first, without warning". Secondly, to deter Soviet less-than-total attacks. That is, to have the capability and flexibility to attack selectively a range of military and other targets. "This ability to provide measured retaliation in response to less-than-total attacks is a part of credible deterrence", said Harold Brown adding, "it prevents the Soviets from imagining that they can gain meaningful advantage at any level of nuclear conflict."

Both Vance and Brown, however, indicated that the treaty was the result of mutual imposition of restrictions, but did not specify much on the concessions made by the American side. The ensuing questioning by a number of Senators on the committee reflected their desire for a fuller picture.

Sen. Charles Percy (R-Illinois) said at the hearings, "I have been concerned about range restrictions on cruise missiles since the cruise missile issue was brought up in negotiations several years ago. It occurred to me then and it still seems odd that we should be limiting a system that may prove to be very useful in allied defense."

He wanted to be sure that nothing in the treaty prohibits the United States from continuing traditional patterns of allied defense cooperation, including the transfer of cruise missile technology if it deems such a transfer necessary. "Two major Soviet weapons systems presenting a direct threat to Europe--the SS-20 and the Backfire bomber--remain outside SALT limits. These systems and the threat they pose cannot be ignored," he added.

Sen. Dick Lugar (R-Indiana) said in a statement, "As the treaty now stands, it will not reduce the danger to the security of our country which many years of Soviet military buildup has produced." "This treaty will not reduce the Soviet arms threat to our country and will not inhibit a single weapons system which the Soviets are trying to improve." He also noted, "Even as we commence the SALT Two debate, we have not made certain that our basic means of resistance is secure, and we are so constrained by the SALT Two treaty that we are tip-toeing around the fundamental decisions which must be made for United States security."

The question of the Russian Backfire bomber was also raised during the hearing.

Republican leader Howard Baker of Tennessee said, "The cold hard fact remains that in the case of ICRMs, the most destructive of all weapons systems in my judgment, this treaty does not improve, in fact it worsens, the strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union."

Secretary Brown replied, "I disagree completely."

Urging the Senate not to amend the treaty, Secretary Vance said, "We cannot realistically expect to shift the bargain more in our favor now through a process of amendment and reservation."

COMMENTARY ON USSR POLICY TOWARD JAPAN'S NORTHERN ISLANDS

OWO71949 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

["Commentary--Soviet Policy Toward Northern Islands Remains Essentially the Same"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, July 7 (XINHUA correspondent Wu Xuewen)--The Soviet Government yesterday informed the Japanese Foreign Ministry of its decision that Japanese nationals are permitted to visit graves on Sakhalin Island but not on the four northern islands. What new tricks has the Soviet Union got up its sleeves on the question of the four northern islands?

At a forum attended by Japanese and Soviet scholars some months ago, an assistant professor of the Aoyama College declared: "I'll make it clear to the coming generations that the four northern islands belong to Japan and must be recovered." His remarks were a shock to the Soviet scholars present at the forum. It is perhaps out of the fear that Japanese nationals might link their homage calls to their ancestors with the mass movement for the return of the northern territories that the Soviet authorities have made up their minds to let Japanese visit graves on Sakhalin Island instead of the four northern islands.

The Soviet approach to Japanese homage calls on the four northern islands has been consistently in line with its attitude towards these islands. Along with the intensified Soviet attempt to perpetuate its occupation of Japan's northern territories and the mounting campaign of the Japanese people for the return of these territories, the Soviet Union has been trying to place more and more obstacles in the way of the Japanese people's homage calls to their ancestors' graves.

Last April and May, the Soviets tried to split the Japanese people's movement for the recovery of their northern territories in two ways. Firstly, they allowed some Japanese fishing corporations to fish in the waters within the zone 200 nautical miles off the Soviet coast. Secondly, they made arrangements to promote Japanese-Soviet "cooperation" in fishing.

Referring to the northern territories issue, Kudryavtsev, a Soviet authority on the Asian affairs, said: "At present this problem cannot be solved soon. Rather, it is much better to solve it in the future." He was trying to soothe the Japanese people's fervent hope for the return of the northern territories by showing a little flexibility in his remarks.

Contrary to the Soviet leading clique's wishful thinking, the Japanese people's movement for the return of their territories is advancing by leaps and bounds. What a head-on blow it is to the Soviet leading clique!

It should be noted that Radio Moscow on July 2 broadcast a commentary in IZVESTIA, which repeats the same old tune that "no territorial problem exists between the Soviet Union and Japan". The radio did not mention the name of the writer. But Japanese newspapers pointed out that Kudryavtsev is a member of the editorial board of IZVESTIA.

For all its changing tones on the issue of northern territories and its varying tactics on the question of Japanese homage calls, the Soviet Union will never deviate from its main objective--permanent occupation of the inherent Japanese territory, the four northern islands as strategic points for pursuing its military expansion in northeast Asia and the Pacific region.

I. 11 Jul 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

DPRK SPOKESMAN CITED ON 'THREE-WAY TALKS'

OW101944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1938 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (XINHUA)--The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement today denouncing the "joint proposal" to convene a "meeting of senior official representatives" to be participated by the DPRK, the United States and South Korea ("three-way talks").

The "joint proposal" was made by the United States and the South Korean authorities in a joint communique issued at the end of the talks between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the South Korean authorities some time ago in an effort to mislead public opinion with a gesture of showing interest in the settlement of the Korean question.

The statement says that anyone with a minimum knowledge of the Korean question could see that the "three-way talks" are utterly infeasible and do not stand to reason, and that it is a confused proposal. As everyone knows, for the solution of the Korean question, there are specific problems to be solved between the DPRK and South Korea and between the DPRK and the United States, it points out. The U.S. and the South Korean authorities intend to confuse these two different questions at the "three-way talks", it adds. The statement says that U.S. involvement in a dialogue between the DPRK and South Korea would be an interference in the internal affairs of the DPRK.

South Korea is, fundamentally speaking, not entitled to take part in the talks between the DPRK and the U.S. on the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement because it is not a signatory to the armistice agreement, it says. The question of the participation of the South Korean authorities would be considered only when there crop up problems related to them in the parley between the DPRK and the United States, it adds. The statement goes on to say that if the U.S. and the South Korean authorities really intend to hold negotiations with the DPRK, they should give up their wrong stand to divide Korea into "two Koreas" and should take a correct stance for Korea's reunification. Only then, the way for a genuine dialogue will be opened, it adds.

The statement says that the DPRK once again demands that the South Korean authorities discontinue the treacherous manoeuvres for leaving such important internal affair of the nation as the reunification of the country at the disposal of their foreign master and come out to the North-South dialogue with sincerity at an early date.

It reaffirms that for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the DPRK is ready to hold at any time a wide-range dialogue and negotiation between the authorities and the representatives of political parties, public organizations of the North and the South.

It says that the DPRK also calls for talks with the U.S. to settle the question of the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. If the U.S. side insists in its request, the DPRK will consent to the South Korean authorities participating as an observer in the talks between the DPRK and the U.S. on the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

I. 11 Jul 79

D 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

The statement expresses the conviction that the just stand of the DPRK Government for ensuring a lasting peace in Korea and realizing her independent and peaceful reunification will enjoy greater support and encouragement from all the peace-loving countries and people of the world.

REPORTAGE ON PRC-DPRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Beijing Reception

OW101554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (XINHUA)--A reception was given here this evening in honour of the 18th anniversary of the China-Korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The joint hosts were the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association. Among the guests were Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China, and Korean Embassy officials, as well as Korean experts and students in Beijing. After the reception Wang Bingnan, president, and Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, accompanied the Korean guests to see a Chinese feature film "Gun Shots From the Secret Intelligence."

Cables From PRC Organizations

OW101714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (XINHUA)--The All-China Federation of Trade Unions and other six mass organizations have sent messages to their Korean counterparts warmly greeting the 18th anniversary of the signing of the Chinese-Korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. They also expressed firm support for the 18 Korean political parties and mass organizations in their call for the U.S. troops' withdrawal from South Korea and the realization of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The message of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions pointed out that the signing of the Chinese-Korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is of great and far-reaching significance for the consolidation and defence of the revolutionary fruits gained by the Chinese and Korean peoples, and for the development of the socialist construction in the two countries. It expressed the conviction that "under the tender care of Chairman Hua Guofeng and President Kim Il-song, the flower of friendship cemented with blood between China and Korea will blossom more brilliantly". It reaffirmed that "the Chinese workers resolutely support the three principles and five-point program for the reunification of Korea put forth by President Kim Il-song, as well as the four-point proposal presented by the Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. We resolutely support the just stand of the 18 political parties and social organizations enunciated in the June 14 joint appeal."

The message of the All-China Women's Federation said: "We joyfully review the 18th anniversary of the signing of the Chinese-Korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance." It expressed firm support for the appeal issued by the 18 Korean political parties and social organizations. It said: "The U.S. Government must renounce its policy to split Korea, withdraw all its aggressor troops and military equipment from South Korea and leave the Korean people to solve the question of reunification of their fatherland by themselves without any outside interference."

I. 11 Jul 79

D 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

The historical trend of the Korean people's reunification of their fatherland is irresistible. We are firmly convinced that the three-thousand-li land of Korea is bound to be re-unified and the kith-and-kin compatriots in North and South of the country will surely be reunited."

The message to the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students from the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation, said: "The Chinese youth and students resolutely support the recent appeal issued jointly by the 18 political parties and mass organizations of Korea calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for achieving the independent and peaceful national reunification. They are firmly convinced that the Korean people's great cause for reunification of their country will certainly be realized at an early date."

A congratulatory message was also cabled to the Korea-China Friendship Association by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association.

Pyongyang Banquet

OW101958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1942 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (XINHUA)--Liu Yan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, gave a banquet this evening to mark the 18th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the banquet were General So Chol, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (W.P.K.) and director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army; Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the W.P.K. Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and leading members of Korean departments concerned.

In a speech at the banquet Liu Yan praised the significance of the treaty and the all-round, profound development of the friendship and cooperation between China and Korea since the signing of the treaty 18 years ago. He paid tribute to the great successes gained by the Korean people in socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party. He said: "For the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the Korean people have been carrying on an unrelenting struggle against the splitists at home and abroad, enjoying growing sympathy and support from the whole world. Any reactionary manoeuvre to create 'two Koreas' is contrary to the will of the people and is doomed to failure. The United States must abandon its policy of splitting Korea; stop interfering in Korea's internal affairs, withdraw all its armed forces and military equipment from South Korea and let the Korean people settle the problem of reunification of Korea without any foreign intervention. The Chinese people firmly support the three principles and the five-point programme for reunification of the fatherland put forward by President Kim Il-song. It is our firm belief that the Korean people will be victorious in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and that a unified and strong new Korea will stand in the east of Asia."

"Not long ago," Liu Yan went on to say, "the fraternal Korean people built a bronze statue in memory of our respected late Premier Zhou Enlai, and gave a grand and warm welcome to Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao."

"The Chinese people are deeply moved. This constituted another vivid and concrete demonstration of the profound friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples. The Chinese people highly treasure the great friendship and militant unity with the Korean people, and as always will do their utmost to reinforce and promote the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries."

In his speech So Chol said: "The conclusion of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between China and Korea was a historic event, which brought the friendly cooperation between the Korean and Chinese peoples who share the weal and woe to a new and higher stage."

"The treaty is making great contributions to the Korean and Chinese peoples' efforts to realize their countries' reunification and socialist construction and is becoming a sure guarantee in the struggle against imperialism and domination and for safeguarding peace and security in Asia and in defending world peace."

He spoke of the struggle for the realization of the four modernizations waged by the Chinese people who are rallying closely round the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and adhering to the resolutions adopted at the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress. He said, "Our people are sincerely delighted at and express warm congratulations on the achievements won by the fraternal Chinese people in the socialist revolution and construction."

After denouncing the United States and the South Korean authorities for their attempt to perpetually divide Korea, So Chol pointed out, "In accordance with the U.N. resolution No 231, the U.S. imperialists must withdraw all their troops and the large quantities of lethal weapons from South Korea and put an immediate end to their interference in the internal affairs of our country."

"In the future," he said in conclusion, "we will also consistently and faithfully fulfil the commitments laid down in the Korean-Chinese treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, and always fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism and domination and for the triumph of the socialist and communist cause."

Attending the banquet were also Niu Kelun, member of the delegation of the Chinese people's volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, and Li Youjiu, leader of the visiting Chinese agricultural delegation and vice-minister of agriculture.

RENMIN RIBAO ON KOREAN PEOPLE'S DESIRE FOR REUNIFICATION

HK110101 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 79 p 6 HK

[Newsletter from Korea by Xu Baokang [1776 1405 1660]: "The Historic Trend for Reunification of Korea Cannot Be Checked"]

[Text] "With our own hands,
with our own strength,
we are building the road to reunification.
The revolutionary current of the 70's is flowing vigorously onward.
The wishes of the whole nation converge to form roaring waves."

Early achievement of national reunification--this is a common wish of all the Korean people. In Korea, whether in North or South, the hearts of all people, old and young, are tortured with the pains of a divided country. They have been cherishing the desire and have been anxious for the reunification of their fatherland for 30 years.

The "Terminus" Which Is Not the End

A train loaded with passengers started from Pyongyang and sped southward, passing beautiful cities, big factories and green fields. The carriages were filled with laughter and singing. When the train went past the station at Kaepung, it abruptly reduced its speed. A low voice was heard from the loudspeaker: "Comrade passengers, the next stop will be Kaesong. We shall arrive at Kaesong soon." At the mention of Kaesong, the atmosphere in the carriages instantly became even more joyful. On one side of the train lay a long line of barbed wire, ruthlessly cutting the beautiful country in half. A "terminus" which was not the end of the railroad stopped the train from continuing its southward advance to Pusan.

The train slowly entered the heroic, ancient city of Kaesong, where countless families had been broken up. For 30 years, over 70 percent of the family members have been divided by the demarcation line and have been suffering from the torture of broken families. The schedule board at Kaesong station did not show the name of the next station to the south. A thick layer of rust was formed on the rails extending south.

M.C. Lee, a locomotive driver of the Pyongyang engineering section indignantly said: "Every time I drive the train southward, I have to stop at Kaesong. Is Kaesong the 'terminus' in our fatherland? No. The land is undivided and the railroad tracks are still there. Why should our train stop here? The birds on the Taebaeksan Mountains can fly southward or northward; the fish in the Rimjingang River can swim freely to and fro. But our brothers of the same nation are separated by a demarcation and see little of each other though they live nearby. The current of the Korean people's wish of reunifying their fatherland flows on and no force on earth can check it. I believe that the day will come when the divided territories of the fatherland will be relinked. By that time, I will strive to be the first to drive the train of reunification across the demarcation line."

An Undelivered Letter

Dr. C.T. Chee of the Pyongyang Red Cross Hospital has sent many letters to her mother Jun Shunyi in Seoul. Because the country is divided, these letters have not been delivered. She has written in her letters:

"Mother! I miss you very much!

"I was a young girl when I left you. I am now in Pyongyang. You are always in my heart, mother!

"I am your only daughter, and you loved me so much. How are you, Mother? I am not at ease when I recall that you are suffering in the South. We have been parted for so many years. There has been a great change in my life during this time, Mother. I am a medical doctor now. There was a reason why I studied medicine. Do you still remember that my elder brother died of illness at 21 because we did not have money to buy medicine? Mother, he was not the only one who died this way. After liberation, the party sent me to the medical university. [paragraph continues]

My wish came true at last. Mother, you must be very happy to hear this. I now have three children, two boys and a girl. When they see the grandmothers of their neighboring young friends, the children always ask: When can our grandmother come from Seoul?...."

C. F. Kim of the Songyo-Guyok area in Pyongyang is now in her 50's. She wrote in her letter to her husband T. C. Kim in South Korea:

"It is so cold. Are you all right? I was only 22 when you left. At that time, you asked once again: When will our Yunri be able to walk? Well, he is 30 now. He was graduated from a technical school and is working as a factory technician. How did you pass the last spring festival? Even though you were not here, I prepared more pastry than I did the year before to console myself and also for Yunri's sake. I could not, however, swallow even one piece of it because I remembered that you liked it so much. I kept remembering how we passed the 1949 spring festival together. You bought me a pair of pink silk trousers. I still have them. I often take them from the wardrobe and look at them again and again...."

These undelivered letters convey the sad experiences of separation. Husbands and wives, brothers and sisters have been separated for more than 30 years. There are many things they want to tell each other about yesterday's miseries and today's happy life. The demarcation line is like a dagger stabbing into the hearts of the Korean people. The division of the country into two parts has caused much suffering and must be ended at an early date.

The Wish for Reunification Will Surely Come True

C. V. Kim of the Ryongjongpo cooperative farm at Hurungri in the Panmunkun area of Kaesong was born in Ryongjongpo, which is near Seoul. When he was a boy, he went with his father to fish, plying between the fishing grounds near Yongyong, Chonranamdo, Chonrabukdo and Chejudo. After the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialists, this water passage was cut off. He was also separated by the demarcation line from his elder sister who lived in Sanuiipo, which is less than 2 kilometers from Ryongjongpo. When the weather was fine, he often came to the seashore and cried out at the top of his voice. The roaring of the waves was the only reply.

Who made nearby Ryongjongpo, Haechangpo, Kumpo and Kanghwado inaccessible? Who split the flesh-and-blood relationship which had existed since ancient times? Who forced the miseries and unhappiness on all the Korean people?

A commander of the people's army at Panmunjom said this well: "The United States --what right do you have to occupy half our country? Why did you come from far away, force the demarcation line on the Korean people, hang on and refuse to clear out?" During the past 30 years, the Workers' Party and people of Korea have persistently worked for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and put forward a series of correct proposals and rational suggestions. Proposed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the principles of self-determination, peaceful reunification and national unity and the 5-point policy for preventing national division and achieving reunification of the fatherland are inspiring the Korean people to fight doggedly for the sacred task of reunifying the fatherland. Achieving self-determination and the peaceful reunification of Korea is the will of the people and the irresistible general trend. No force can check this historic trend!

RENMIN RIBAO ON PROFESSIONALS' ROLE IN KOREAN MODERNIZATION

HK090804 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 79 p 5 HK

[Article by Xue Tian [7185 1131] and Ke Lin [0344 2651]: "Engineers and Agrotechnicians-- First in a Series of Reports on a Visit to Korea"]

[Excerpts] This is the second year of the second Korean seven-year plan. Giving play to the spirit of independent freedom and self-reliance under the leadership of Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, the people of Korea have quickly recovered from the serious wounds caused by the U.S. imperialist war of aggression and built a socialist country with modern industry and agriculture as well as a brilliant national culture on their own magnificent land. In the course of our visit to the fraternal country of Korea as members of the RENMIN RIBAO delegation, we witnessed the moving scene of Korean workers, peasants, cadres and intellectuals united as one and going all out in the factories, rural areas and schools.

The emblem of the Korean Workers' Party is the hammer and sickle and a pen. This fully symbolizes the great importance the Korean Workers' Party attaches to the role of the intellectuals in building socialism together with the workers and peasants. Under the solicitous concern of Comrade Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers' Party, the industrial workers and agrotechnicians--the engineers and agronomists--have made important contributions for the country and the people.

When we visited the (Kim Jong-tae) electric locomotive plant in Pyongyang, we were met by plant director (Pak Su-bum), Party Committee Secretary (Sim Un-tong) and Deputy Chief Engineer (Li Sang-tae). The (Kim Jong-tae) electric locomotive plant which took its name from martyr (Kim Jong-tae), chairman of the Seoul Municipal Committee of the South Korea Unification Revolutionary Party, is a key plant on the Korean industrial front. The plant has more than 4,500 workers and an annual production capacity of 100 sets of 4,300 horsepower electric locomotives. The Korean Workers' Party and government have called for the electrification of railroad transportation within 2 to 3 years. Now 75 percent of the transportation capacity in the country has been electrified. For its important contributions, it has been awarded the title cholima and become a base for the development of railroad transportation. From January to February this year, the plant has been overfulfilling its quotas monthly and receiving monthly citations from the upper level. From January to May, the plant has made improvements on 430 items. The electric engine is the heart of the electric locomotive. In the past, this was supplied by another plant. Relying on the efforts of the workers and technicians, this plant has produced its own electric engine ahead of schedule and made important contributions toward realizing the seven-year plan at an earlier date.

The Korean comrades said that based on the rules of the Korean industrial management system, the chief engineer is the first deputy of the plant director. He is responsible for production management, technology and equipment of the whole plant. This plant has 250 engineers and 450 technicians, and there is 1 technician to every 5 workers. Thirty percent of the members of the party committee of the plant are engineers and technicians and the chief engineer, the deputy chief engineers and many of the technicians are members of the party committee. There is a system of technical guidance from top to bottom in the plant. The plant has its chief engineer and technical department, the workshops have technicians and there is a complete technical responsibility system. Such methods are very useful in preventing blind command in production.

Korea has a national organization for technicians called the State League for Industry and Technology that has a basic level committee in every factory which the engineers and technicians can join voluntarily. [paragraph continues]

The engineers and technicians can sit for a state examination once a year for any of the five technical ratings; those who pass the test for a certain class will become technicians of that class. The test measures the technician's achievement, technical standard and knowledge of party policy in technical developments. To become a class two technician, a class three technician must pass the test before he can be promoted. Promotions cannot be given only with the approval of the administrative leadership without passing the test. Technicians who fail the test are demoted. If their technical level improves after demotion and they pass the next test, they can be promoted. This system gives an impetus to the technicians to study and try their utmost to produce results. Wages and remuneration for the different technical classes vary. The material remuneration for a class one engineer can be higher than that of the director of the plant. The Korean comrades said that the policy of the Korean Workers' Party is to encourage the workers to study technology. If a person does not study, he will not have the specialized ability to look after the advanced equipment in his post. Complicated technical problems naturally must be solved by the workers, but they also cannot be solved if separated from the technicians.

The reason engineers and technicians are able to fully bring their role into play in Korea is also related to the fact that all management cadres in factories and farms are professionals. Many factory directors, managers, leading cadres of industrial and economic management departments, chairmen of cooperative farm management committees and chairmen of prefecture (equivalent to our county cooperative farm management committees in Korea are mostly graduates of the people's college of economics. The vice president of the People's College of Economics in discussing this college said: The college is the highest state institution for training economic management cadres. It is under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee and may also be described as a higher party school in the field of economics. The school covers such departments as national construction, agricultural management and business management. There are classes in industrial economy, agricultural economy, commercial economy, planned economy, finance, statistics and politics. The classes are attended by management cadres of various central and local departments of the national economy, plant directors and deputy plant directors, chief engineers and chairmen of prefecture cooperative farm management committees and cooperative farm management committees. Responsible members of the State Administration Council, ministers and chairmen of provincial people's councils and administration councils must go to this college every year for a month of study. In short, there are two kinds of economic management cadres in Korea. One type is transferred from various party, government and army departments or is promoted from the basic level cadres. These comrades are sent to the People's College of Economics for more study. The other type is the graduate of a regular industrial and agricultural university. All leading cadres of economic departments are very familiar with their profession.

A mighty scientific and technical contingent in the Korean countryside has become an important force for speeding up agricultural modernization. The agronomists and agro-technicians are highly regarded by the party, the state and the peasants and enjoy a very high position in the countryside.

The chief agronomist of a cooperative not only manages the techniques of production, but is also the leading mainstay of the whole farm. His position is the same as that of a chief engineer in a factory and the first deputy of the chairman of the farm management committee. He has the right to speak and give orders on matters of production leadership, labor organization, material allocation and technical measures for the whole farm.

Agronomists are generally college graduates with a higher scientific and cultural level. Some of these agronomists and technicians draw no salary from the state but participate in the distributions of the cooperative farm. [paragraph continues]

I. 11 Jul 79

D 9

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

In a ginseng farm in the suburbs of Kaesong, a farm member in his fifties with muddy legs met us in the field and introduced to us the technique of planting ginseng and the experience of his forefathers. He is a graduate of the Kaesong agricultural correspondence college. Like other farm members, he relies on his work points and enjoys a relatively affluent life.

The four transformations of agriculture (water conservation, mechanization, electrification and use of chemicals) occupy a very important position in the socialist construction of Korea. The key to bringing about the modernization of agriculture is the training of qualified technicians. Chairman Kim Il-song pointed out: The decisive factor is people. Nothing is more important than the training of people!

At the eighth plenary session of the fourth Korean Workers Party in 1964, Comrade Kim Il-song in his report "On the Outline of Socialist Problems in the Countryside," called for carrying out the three great revolutions of "ideology, technology and culture" in the countryside. In the past 10 years and more, a very great achievement has been scored in the "four transformations" of agriculture in Korea. Because of frequent spring droughts and summer flooding in Korea, water conservation still occupies the most important position. At present, more than 70 percent of all the land is irrigated. There are 5 tractors and 1 truck to every 500 mou. Over 50 percent of the paddy fields are transplanted by machines. Every mou of cultivated land has been spread with more than 150 catties of fertilizer. Following the development of the "four transformations," the training of agronomists and agrotechnicians has received more and more attention. The Korean comrades believe that carrying out technical revolution in the vast countryside is not merely a technical problem but also a political problem. After emancipating the peasants from political oppression, the party must further emancipate the peasants from cultural and technical backwardness and from heavy physical labor. Without a large number of qualified agrotechnicians, this great goal cannot be achieved.

The Korean comrades constantly said: Steel, cement, bricks and timber are nothing but a pile of building materials. Without the architects to draw the plans it is impossible to build an imposing structure. Facts prove this. Without engineers and agronomists the modernization of agriculture cannot be imagined. An important policy in Korea in the modernization of industry and agriculture has been the training of a large number of engineers and agronomists and the high degree of importance attached by the party and state to the scientists and technicians. This important experience warrants our emulation.

JAPAN-U.S. AIR EXERCISE IN OKINAWA REPORTED

OW101558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 (XINHUA)--Japan and the United States began a three-day joint air exercise over Okinawa today, according to the KYODO News Service.

The 83rd Regiment of the Southwest Composite Air Regiment of the Japanese Air Self-Defence Force and the 18th Tactical Regiment of the U.S. Air Force took part in the exercise. Fighters of both countries took off from the Naha base and the Kadena base. Japanese F-104J fighters will fly 18 sorties, and the U.S. F-4D fighters 14 sorties.

The air forces of the two countries have carried out four joint exercises over the Misawa base, Aomori Prefecture, since November last year. The current exercise is the first of its kind held over Okinawa.

I. 11 Jul 79

D 10

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

The commander of the Japanese Southwest Composite Regiment said that the exercise is characterized by mock air fights between Japanese and U.S. aircraft for the first time. Various types of U.S. aircraft, including F-13 fighters, would be used in future exercises, he added.

ASAHI SHIMBUN reported today that a number of U.S. military aircraft equipped with missiles recently landed on the Atsuki base. Their presence is part of an alert against the Soviet aircraft carrier "Minsk".

JAPAN WARNS SRV AMBASSADOR ON REFUGEE ISSUE

OW101012 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 (XINHUA)--The Japanese Government has urged the Hanoi authorities to make efforts to "uproot the cause of trouble" and stem the massive outflow of Vietnamese refugees, according to a KYODO report quoting Foreign Ministry officials.

Japan's stand was conveyed by Kensuke Yanagiya, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, to the Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Giap yesterday. Yanagiya told the Vietnamese ambassador that the disorderly outflow of Vietnamese refugees has posed a great threat to the world, especially to the ASEAN countries.

He said the ASEAN countries regard the situation as a serious social and security problem rather than a humanitarian problem. He urged Vietnam to fully recognize the seriousness of the matter, referring to the discussions at the ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Bali, Indonesia, and the economic summit of seven advanced countries in Tokyo.

He said the problem would not be solved by only promoting resettlement of the refugees, stressing the need to stamp out the cause of their exodus. He said that Japan's policy toward Vietnam, including its economic aid to that country, was endorsed for the time being by the ASEAN countries at the latest joint conference of ASEAN and Japanese foreign ministers.

However, Yanagiya said, if the situation failed to improve, it would become extremely difficult for Japan to maintain the policy in view of ASEAN countries' mounting apprehensions about Japan's attitude toward Vietnam. The remark was taken as indicating that in the worst case, Japan might be forced to suspend the economic assistance to Hanoi.

DEFENSE VICE MINISTER SU YU MEETS JAPANESE SDF RETIREES

OW101444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (XINHUA)--"We understand and appreciate the recent efforts made by the Japanese Government and people in raising the self-defence capacity of the country," said Su Yu, vice-minister of national defence of China, this afternoon when he met retired army officers of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces.

Among the guests were Tatashi Minobe and Kiyosumi Tanigawa. The vice-minister also said that China and Japan are close neighbours, and that they should strengthen cooperation so as to promote mutual friendship. The Japanese visitors arrived in China on July 5 for a visit at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

I. 11 Jul 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E 1

SRV'S VIOLENT METHODS OF 'EXPORTING' REFUGEES REPORTED

OWO71231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Kunming, July 7 (XINHUA)--Twenty-seven people have been killed in cold blood since the beginning of the summer, according to Vietnamese refugees who have been driven over to China from the Bat Sat and Muong Khuang districts of Vietnam. In Thai Duong Village alone, 13 people were arrested at one time, they said. Two were beaten to death and two others escaped on the way to the county town. Nine were murdered after their arrival at the town.

Whole villages of minority people were driven over the border to China as the Vietnamese authorities stepped up their campaign to clear up the border areas and establish what they call "battle zones" along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Burning down houses and driving the homeless out of Vietnam is one means often employed by the Vietnamese authorities to create refugees. Since the beginning of April this year, all the houses in Man Ma, Vi Giap, Tieu Ha Khau, Binh Trai and Pho Lap villages across from China's Hekou County have been gutted one after another. Man Ma and Vi Giap were burned down by public security personnel of Bat Sat District on April 15 after the villagers had refused to obey orders to leave their homes. A total of 85 households, 518 people, became homeless and were driven over the border to Chinese territory.

Another means to which the Vietnamese authorities resort in order to create and export refugees is to let the homeless and miserable Vietnamese people suffer and to bleed them white, thus forcing them to cross into China.

The inhabitants of a village near the county town of Bat Sat, which was listed among the villages to be "evacuated to the interior", were forced to sell their houses, livestock and furniture at a low price and were evacuated to the suburbs of the provincial capital Yen Bai. In May this year, when the harvest season came, the "public security personnel" would not let them get in what they had grown, and instead asked them to move back to their homes to cultivate their so-called family land. All the 108 people from eleven families were crammed into a bus. For a whole day the villagers had nothing to eat or drink while the bus jogged along up and down. The bus didn't go to their homes, but rather directly to a grass slope along the foot of which a river flows that divides China from Vietnam. On their arrival, dozens of Vietnamese militiamen, rifles in hands and wielding sticks, who had staged similar ambushes there before, rushed out and beat the refugees indiscriminately. Tired out and hungry, the villagers had to roll down the slope to flee for their lives, leaving their things behind as spoils for the accomplices of the Vietnamese authorities. When these villagers landed on the bank on the Chinese side they had nothing but the wet clothes on their backs.

RADIO DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA CHARGES SRV WITH GENOCIDE

OWO31224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 3 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 3 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities are pursuing a policy of genocide in Kampuchea for the purpose of rigging up an "Indochina federation" says Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today. They want to place Kampuchea and Laos under their entire control and turn the three Indochinese countries into one nation.

The Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea, it says, are shooting the Kampuchean people and setting fire to their homes everywhere and have even used tanks and planes to chase and strafe innocent people engaged in normal production or out in the streets. They have even sent hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese to settle in Kampuchea, it adds. This poses an enormous danger to our Kampuchean nation and race. Every Kampuchean, at home or abroad, in areas under our control or temporary enemy control, should be greatly concerned over this and harbour national and racial hatred for the Vietnamese aggressors, the commentary urges.

SRV THREAT TO THAILAND, PEOPLE'S REACTION NOTED

OW061302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, July 6 (XINHUA)--XINHUA correspondents Liu Zhengchu and Ma Shengrong report from Bangkok that at present, about 170,000 Vietnamese troops, after invading Kampuchea, are now stationed along the Kampuchean-Thai border presenting a grave threat to Thailand. On June 20, the Thai military information department learnt that the Vietnamese troops on the border were ready to invade Thailand. This information spread and the Thai people expressed strong indignation against this Soviet-backed Vietnamese plan.

On the day that this plan was revealed, Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan convened an urgent military conference. He ordered the closure of the 700-mile long border from Ubon Province to Trat Province, brought the frontier army to combat readiness and ordered that any invader be firmly rebuffed. The supreme command of the Thai armed forces strengthened the border military forces.

The Thai people are determined to defend their country. On June 18, more than 60 social organizations sent two thousand representatives to Bangkok where they held a demonstration in protest against the Vietnamese authorities, blaming them for the tension along the Thai-Kampuchean borders. Demonstrating in front of the prime minister's residence, they expressed their determination to defend the country's independence and sovereignty. They demanded that the government give them weapons so as to prepare for a war of resistance against aggression. Not long after the demonstration, people from the northeastern province of Ubon, which borders Kampuchea, held a meeting calling on all the people to mobilize themselves for resistance against foreign aggression. More than 40 thousand fishermen in Trat and Chantaburi provinces expressed their willingness to cooperate with the government in shouldering the task of defending the territorial waters.

In early June, Thai students and workers issued many statements denouncing Vietnam for expelling large numbers of refugees thereby creating difficulties for Thailand. They also protested against the Vietnamese authorities for heightening the tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The railway workers said in a statement, "the people of the whole country must unite and be fully prepared for a struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors the henchmen of the Soviet social-imperialists, who are threatening the security of Thailand." In order to tell the Thai people the truth about how the Vietnamese authorities were driving out great numbers of refugees and stationing troops on Thai-Kampuchean borders, the students' organization of 18 universities and colleges unfolded a propaganda campaign. The influence of this was felt far and wide. On June 25, the student organizations sent representatives to the Vietnamese embassy in Thailand to lodge a memorandum addressed to Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, protesting against the Vietnamese authorities' large-scale export of population and stating that this policy was jeopardizing neighbouring countries.

The above-mentioned patriotic acts fully demonstrate the determination of the Thai people to safeguard their national independence and oppose foreign aggression. They also show that the Thai people cannot be deceived.

Although it has committed aggression against Kampuchea and deployed large numbers of troops on the Kampuchean-Thai border, Vietnam has repeatedly sung the same old song: Namely, that it "respects the territorial integrity of other countries" and "maintains peace", and had no intention of invading Thailand. The Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Hoang Bao Son has alleged in Bangkok that the Vietnamese authorities "treasure the friendship between Vietnam and Thailand". But, what have the Vietnamese authorities done during the past eight or nine months since the Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong's visits to Thailand and other ASEAN countries? They have committed large-scale aggression against Kampuchea, deployed large numbers of troops on the Thai-Kampuchean border, created and exported refugees...

On the allegation of the Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Bao Son on how the Vietnamese "treasure" the Vietnamese-Thai relations, a Thai columnist said in an article on June 24 that the words of Vietnam sound like good news but cannot be believed, lest people lose their lives. On the Vietnamese deployment of troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border the Thai paper Bangkok POST pointed out editorially on June 22, "our army and people will not and should not tolerate any aggressive acts committed by Vietnam and other war-like elements, even if these concern only a few metres of our territory."

MALAYSIA'S RITHAUDEEN HOLDS SRV RESPONSIBLE FOR REFUGEES

OW051704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, July 5 (XINHUA)--Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen on July 3 appealed to all the countries of the world to exert pressure on Vietnam at the forthcoming international conference on the Indochinese refugee problem to compel it to shoulder the responsibility of solving the refugee problem, according to Malaysia's NANYANG SIANG PAU yesterday.

Rithauddeen was speaking at a press conference in Kuala Lumpur upon his return to Kuala Lumpur from the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference. He said Vietnam should bear full responsibility for the massive influx of Indochina refugees into the region. For a complete solution to the problem, he said, one must start his work from the root cause of the problem--Vietnam. All other efforts would prove futile. He said the ASEAN member countries have decided to attend the international conference regardless of Vietnam's attitude. However, as the root cause of the problem, Vietnam should be present at the conference, and take positive actions and steps to solve the problem concerned.

Talking about the results of the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference, Rithauddeen said ASEAN has decided to demand total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and Thai border areas. The ASEAN member countries will also give full support to the Thai Government and people for the prevention of any possible foreign military intervention, he said, adding: We would do all we can to ensure peace in the region.

HONG KONG GOVERNOR INSPECTS SRV REFUGEE CENTER

OW070445 Beijing XINHUA in English 0332 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, July 7 (XINHUA)--Hong Kong Governor Sir Murray MacLehose yesterday inspected here a Vietnamese refugee transit center where 1,000 boat people had been hurriedly transferred in face of tropical storm.

I. 11 Jul 79

E 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Sir Murray said the arrival of the typhoon season had created a new problem for the refugees. "The question I want to ask is how many will arrive during the typhoon season and how many will sink?" "What can one think of a government that forces these people out into these conditions--not only forces, but makes them pay to come out," the governor declared. According to official statistics, there are at present 61,144 Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong--more than 40,000 in government camps, and about 15,000 are under the care of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

REPORTAGE ON BURMESE PRIME MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES IN BEIJING

Breakfast With Deng Xiaoping

OW100856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping this morning had a cordial discussion over breakfast with visiting Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha. Vice-Premier Deng extended a warm welcome to the Burmese friends and asked Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha to convey his regards to President U Ne Win. Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha conveyed to Vice-Premier Deng the regards of President U Ne Win.

Present for the occasion were Vice-Premier Geng Biao, Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua and Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mo Yanzhong. Also present were Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs U Myint Maung, Brigadier-General Than Tin, the minister for mines, and Burmese Ambassador to China U Tha Tun.

Meeting With Geng Biao

OW100858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Biao held talks here this morning with Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha.

Taking part in the talks were: U Myint Maung, Burmese minister for foreign affairs; Brigadier-General Than Tin, Burmese minister for mines; U Tha Tun, Burmese ambassador to China; Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs; Wei Yuming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Mo Yanzhong, Chinese ambassador to Burma.

Also this morning, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and members of his party paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Zedong at his memorial hall. They were accompanied by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhong Xidong. The Burmese prime minister laid a wreath before the statue of Chairman Mao. The silk ribbon on the wreath bore the inscription "with our deep respect".

State Council Banquet

OW101633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (XINHUA)--Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and his party were entertained at a banquet given by the State Council at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Vice-Premier Geng Biao presided over the banquet. Among those attending were Vice-Premier Chen Muhua, Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Minister of Culture Huang Zhen and leading members of other government departments concerned: Zhong Xidong, Chen Jie and Wei Yuming.

The banquet began with the national anthems of Burma and China played by a military band. It proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Vice-Premier Geng Biao and Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha delivered speeches. In his speech, Vice-Premier Geng Biao said the amicable relations and cooperation between China and Burma, based on mutual trust and understanding, "have stood the test of time and have developed steadily in the changing international situation." He said: "The Chinese Government and people think highly of His Excellency President U Ne Win's contribution to the development of Sino-Burmese friendship".

On the exchange of views between the leaders of the two countries on questions of common concern in recent years, Vice-Premier Geng Biao pointed out that the two sides shared identical views on a number of major international issues and were pleased with the way bilateral relations had been developing. He said: "Turbulent developments in Indochina do pose a grave threat to Asian countries and particularly to all Southeast Asian countries. We believe the unrest in Indochina and Southeast Asia is due entirely to the big and small hegemonists who work in collusion and rely on each other in pursuit of unrestrained aggression and expansion."

Vice-Premier Geng Biao reiterated: "The Chinese Government and people have always supported the Southeast Asian countries in their just stand to combat all outside forces of aggression in defence of national independence and state sovereignty." He said: "We highly appreciate the fact that His Excellency President U Ne Win and the Burmese Government have pursued an independent foreign policy over the years, making positive efforts to improve and develop friendly relations with neighbouring countries, insisting on the settlement of disputes between states through friendly consultations free from outside interference, and opposing imperialism and hegemonism."

In his speech, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha said: "Our two countries have adhered to and practised the principles of peaceful coexistence, and consequently this has enabled us to cultivate good neighbourly relations. It is essential that such mutually beneficial relations should flourish not only during our time, but should extend for generations to come. These noble aspirations are in accord with the interests and desires of our two peoples. "In the furtherance of the mutual interests that exist between us, understanding, goodwill and cooperation are essential requisites. We are happy to say that these high principles exist in our relations. For this reason, a spirit of sympathy and understanding exists between us and we have assisted one another in times of need. There have been beneficial economic and technical cooperation between Burma and China. Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha said in conclusion: "Burma and China are friendly neighbouring countries whose 'pauk phaw' kinship has been nurtured and cultivated by the foresight and wisdom of our national leaders. It is for us to further develop and strengthen this relationship. Moreover, we find at the present juncture, that our leaders, governments and peoples are striving their utmost for the furtherance of the 'pauk phaw' relationship that already exists between us."

Among the guests were Burmese Ambassador to China U Tha Tun and Mrs. Tha Tun, and diplomatic officials of the embassy here. This afternoon Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and his party visited a people's commune on the outskirts of Beijing in the company of Wang Xiaoyi, vice-chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES RECEIVES DPRK'S HWANG

OW071327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Lisbon, July 6 (XINHUA)--Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Da Mota Pinto received the delegation of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly led by Chairman of its Standing Committee Hwang Chang-yop here today, according to the Portuguese news agency.

Chairman Hwang Chang-yop handed to President Eanes a letter of President Kim Il-song and spoke of the favourable situation for the peaceful reunification of Korea without outside interference. Earlier, the Korean delegation held talks with Portuguese Foreign Minister Freitas Cruz. The delegation has officially invited a Portuguese parliamentary delegation to visit Korea. The Korean delegation will leave here for home tomorrow.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG--Beijing, 28 June--One agreement and two protocols were initialled by China and the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union here yesterday. The agreement is on the development of economic, industrial, and scientific and technical cooperation; The two protocols are on cooperation in economy, industry and technology and on cooperation in science and technology. They were initialled by Raoul Dooreman, leader of the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union delegation and Belgian ambassador to China, and Sun Suochang, leader of the Chinese delegation and departmental director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Oui Qun, vice-minister of foreign trade, attended the initialling ceremony. He also met with the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union delegation and gave a dinner for them. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1718 GMT 28 Jun 79 OW]

I. 11 Jul 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

H 1

SFRYS HODZA: WITHDRAW ALL FOREIGN TROOPS IN S.E. ASIA

OW110818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 11 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (XINHUA)--The prerequisite for a permanent solution to the crisis in Southeast Asia is the withdrawal of all foreign troops from these countries, stressed Fadil Hodza, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, here today. He made these remarks at the airport here on his return from a visit to the Philippines, Malaysia and Bangladesh.

He said: "In the talks with the leaders of the three countries, we expressed our grave anxiety over the Southeast Asian crisis and reaffirmed our common stand that a successful solution to the crisis in this part of the world is possible only through negotiations and other peaceful means and based on the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, non-intervention and respect for the right of the people of other countries to choose their internal system. We all agreed that an important prerequisite for a permanent solution to the crisis is a complete pullout of all foreign troops from the territory of other countries."

During his visit Hodza exchanged views with the leaders of the three countries on a wide range of issues such as safeguarding the basic principles of the non-alignment policy, strengthening the unity and action capability of the non-aligned movement, resolving disputes among non-aligned countries and preparing for the convocation of the 6th summit conference of the non-aligned countries. Hodza pointed out that "our common conviction reached from these talks is that only when the non-aligned movement continues to carry out its activities as an independent and non-bloc force, will it play an important and irreplaceable international role in safeguarding and strengthening detente and in establishing a better and just international political and economic relations."

CEAUSESCU-WALDHEIM DISCUSSIONS IN ROMANIA NOTED

OW101609 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, July 10 (XINHUA)--President N. Ceausescu of Romania yesterday received the visiting U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim at a health resort in the Black Sea beach, according to Romanian press reports. They exchanged views on international problems concerning the United Nations.

They considered that the world people's top interests require the taking of resolute actions to assure the process of peace, relaxation and international cooperation, the settlement of all international disputes through political methods and negotiations, and the upholding of the principles of national independence, sovereignty, equality among all countries, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and non-use or threat of force in international life, the reports said.

Referring to the Middle-East situation, N. Ceausescu and Waldheim maintained that further efforts should be made to seek an over-all settlement of conflicts in this area through negotiations. Israel should commit itself to withdraw from the lands occupied in the 1967 war, solve problems of the Palestinian people and recognize their right to self-determination including the building of a Palestine state, the reports said.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT VISITS ZIMBABWEAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN BOTSWANA

OW101515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

["Feature story: Zimbabwean Refugee Camps in Botswana"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Gaborone, July 10 (XINHUA correspondent)--"We are the people of Zimbabwe, united in the Patriotic Front to chase the enemy from our land. Let Ian Smith and his henchmen taste the bullet. Dear parents, wait for the great day when we meet in a liberated Zimbabwe."

This was one of the songs which this correspondent often heard during his recent visit to the Zimbabwean refugee camps in Francistown, Selebi-Phikwe and Dukwe in northern Botswana.

Finding the racist oppression and domination intolerable, more and more Zimbabwean people have in the past few years left Rhodesia for the neighbouring countries. In the first four and a half months of this year alone, some 5,000 Zimbabweans, mostly young people, had arrived in Botswana. Many are eager to join the National Liberation Armed Forces led by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

In their conversation with this correspondent, they gave vent to their feelings of hatred for the racist regime and spurned the recent bogus elections. "Our enemies may resort to all kinds of tricks," they said, "but that makes no difference, we will continue to fight till final victory."

A small country with a population of only 750,000 surrounded by white racists from three sides, Botswana's government and people have done their level utmost to take care of Zimbabwean refugees who number about 20,000 in the three camps. These refugees were supplied with food, clothes, blankets and given medical treatment by the Botswana Government and people. In Dukwe camp refugees were even provided with educational facilities. The Botswana Government is planning to expand and build new refugee camps. It intends to appeal to international organizations and friendly countries for assistance to help the refugees. The humanitarianism of the Botswana Government and people was deeply appreciated by the refugees one of whom said to this correspondent that the Botswana Government and people had "taken our problems as theirs".

Making frequent incursions, provocations and threats against Botswana under the pretext of a "hot pursuit" of the guerrillas and "pre-emptive strikes on guerrilla bases," the Rhodesian racist regime has vainly tried to force it to give up its just stand. Last April, the Rhodesian armed forces made four forays into Botswana territory.

The Botswana Government, however, has stood firm in the face of this pressure. President Seretse Khama has solemnly declared: "We remain steadfastly committed to the principle that our country cannot turn its back on so many innocent men, women and children in their flight from oppression. We will continue to play our modest role as best we can". Foreign Minister Archibald Mogwe has recently reaffirmed that "no amount of intimidation will deter us from fulfilling our internationalist duty of giving asylum to those who flee from political persecution in their own countries".

MEXICAN MAGAZINE WARNS AGAINST SOVIET PROPAGANDA

OW091333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Mexico City, July 8 (XINHUA)--No people in the world fighting for liberation should allow themselves to be misled by Soviet propaganda, warns an article in the current issue of the Mexican monthly LUCHA POPULAR. The article cites facts to show that the Soviet Union is an imperialist superpower that exploits and oppresses the people of other countries. The world should know this so as not to be taken in by Soviet propaganda, it stresses.

The article notes that in Mexico "there are still people who think that Russia is a socialist country and cherish the hope that Russia and Cuba would help them to get rid of U.S. domination. Such a stand could court failure for the people's revolution, for in that case we would run the danger experienced by Cuba and Vietnam: getting rid of U.S. imperialist domination only to submit themselves to Soviet imperialist oppression." The article concludes by saying: "This historical tragedy should not be allowed to repeat itself."

FANG YI ENTERTAINS VISITING CANADIAN PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

OW071353 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi met and had a cordial conversation here this morning with Paul T. K. Lin, professor of Chinese history at McGill University in Canada, and his wife Chen Shu. After the meeting, Vice-Premier Fang Yi gave a luncheon in their honour.

Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present at the meeting. The visitors arrived in Beijing in early June.

FANG YI RECEIVES CANADIAN CHEMISTRY PROFESSOR

OW061534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi this evening met and had a cordial conversation with Wei-cheng Lin, professor of chemistry at Canada's University of British Columbia, and his wife Shu-chang Lin.

Professor Lin has come to give lecture and work for a short period in China at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Vice-Premier Fang Yi entertained the guests at dinner after the meeting.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BARBADOS--Beijing, June 13--Prime Minister John Adams received Wang Tao, the first Chinese ambassador to Barbados, at the government building on June 11, according to a report from Bridgetown. Adams had a cordial and friendly conversation with Wang Tao and expressed the hope to further develop friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Present on the occasion were Director of the Protocol Department of the Barbados Foreign Ministry Olifton Maynard and officials of the Chinese Embassy.

[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 13 Jun 79 OW]

XINHUA EXPLAINS PRC CRIMINAL LAW TERMS

OW101411 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0805, 1220 GMT 8, 9 Jul 79 OW

["Explanation of Criminal Law Terminology"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 8 July--"Criminal Law": The criminal law is one of the basic laws of the state.

"The criminal law of the People's Republic of China" is an embodiment of the will of the working class and the broad masses of people. It is a code of criminal justice prescribing the guiding ideology, purpose and scope of application of the criminal law. It also prescribes how to define offences and penalties and the specific application of punishment.

Its main purpose is to combat all counterrevolutionary activities and other criminal offenses with penalties, defend the dictatorship of the proletariat, protect socialist property owned by the whole people and by the collective as well as legitimate private property, protect the interest of the state and the people, consolidate and promote stability and unity and a lively political situation and insure the smooth progress of the socialist modernization program.

"The policy of combining punishment with leniency": The combination of punishment with leniency is a basic principle of our country in combating counterrevolutionary and other criminal activities. Its main content is: It is necessary to punish ringleaders, but no action should be taken against those who take part in criminal activities only under coercion; it is necessary to recognize good deeds as an attenuation of crimes; and it is necessary to reward those who have exceptionally meritorious actions to their credit. The basic idea is to treat counterrevolutionaries and other criminals according to their individual circumstances, pay attention to tactics, punish fewer people and transform the majority. Punishment and leniency are the two aspects in applying the law of unity of opposites. The two complement each other and are indivisible. We must not overemphasize one thing to the neglect of the other.

"Offense": Offense is an act which has a clear-cut class nature. In countries with different social systems, offense is defined in a different manner in accordance with the laws of the various countries". The criminal law of our country prescribes: "Any action which endangers state sovereignty and territorial integrity, jeopardizes the dictatorship of the proletariat, sabotages the socialist revolution and socialist construction, disrupts public order, encroaches upon the property of the whole people, of the collective or legitimate private property, infringes upon the personal rights, democratic rights and other rights of a citizen or any other action which endangers society and is punishable according to the law is an offense. However, if the offense is obviously a minor one and if its harm is negligible, it should not be considered a crime.

"Responsibility for a crime": Responsibility for a crime [xing shi ze ren 0438 0057 6307 0117] means the responsibility of an offender who has violated the law. A person who is liable under the criminal law should be punished accordingly. However, according to the criminal law of our country, only those offenders who are in a position to assume responsibility and are of a certain age should assume responsibility for a crime.

The ability to assume responsibility means the ability to understand and control one's actions when one is committing a crime endangering society. Certain persons, such as those who are mentally deranged, are not held accountable for their action because they cannot understand or cannot control their harmful action. But an offense committed while a person is in a state of drunkenness is punishable.

"Rightful defense": Rightful defense is a person's act of defense to protect the public interest, to prevent himself or other people from bodily injury or to prevent his or their people's rights from being infringed upon by illegal action. A person's rightful defense is not held legally accountable. However, rightful defense must not exceed its limit of necessity.

"Seeking emergency asylum": Seeking emergency asylum is an act designed to protect the public interest or people's physical and other interests from an existing threat but which results in harm to public or other people's legal interests. Seeking emergency asylum is not a criminal liability. However, if a person exceeds the limit of necessity and causes unnecessary harm, he should be held legally responsible for his act. But the penalty may be mitigated or waived according to the situation.

"Preparation to commit a crime": The preparation to commit a crime is part of a premeditated crime. It is an act of preparing the instruments or conditions for committing a crime. According to our country's criminal law, a would-be offender is to be held accountable for his behavior, but the punishment may be lighter than that for an accomplished offender; it may be mitigated or waived.

"Attempted crime": An attempted crime is part of a premeditated crime. It means that the offender has already begun to commit a crime, but the crime is not carried out due to external factors independent of his will. A person who attempts a crime is to be held accountable for his act. He has already prepared the necessary conditions for committing a crime, but the harm he causes to society is less than that of somebody who accomplishes a crime, and so punishment may be mitigated as compared with the punishment of somebody who accomplished a crime.

"Incomplete crime": An incomplete crime is also part of a premeditated crime. It involves an offender's voluntary act of aborting a crime or his voluntary and effective act of preventing the conclusion of a crime. An incomplete crime is in essence an offender's voluntary act of preventing the infliction of harm to society. Therefore, punishment may be waived or mitigated for such an offender.

"Punishment": Punishment is a general term to denote penalties used by state judicial organizations to punish offenders. Punishment as stipulated in our country's criminal law includes various methods of punishment used by the people's courts for offenders in accordance with the law. It includes major and supplementary punishment. In our country, only the people's courts at various levels have the authority to determine appropriate punishment for offenders in accordance with the law. No other organizations, collectives or individuals have the authority to punish any person.

"Major punishment and supplementary punishment": Major punishment is a series of separate penalties determined by the people's courts for offenders. According to our country's criminal law, it includes surveillance, detention, fixed-term imprisonment, life imprisonment and capital punishment.

Supplementary punishment is also called accessory punishment. It consists of supplementary penalties meted out to offenders in addition to major punishment as determined by the people's courts. According to our country's criminal law, supplementary punishment includes fines, deprivation of political rights and confiscation of property. Supplementary punishment is usually combined with major punishment, but occasionally it may be applied separately.

In addition, deportation may be applied as an exclusive or supplementary penalty to a foreigner who has committed an offense.

"Surveillance": Surveillance means that the offender or criminal is not put into custody but is restricted in freedom of movement to a certain extent under the control of state organs and the supervision of the masses. This penalty is decided by the people's court according to law and executed by public security organs.

"Detention": Detention is a penalty to deprive the offender of his freedom to a certain extent for a short period of time. China's criminal law stipulates that the duration of detention is from 15 days to 6 months. This penalty is to be meted out by the people's court and executed by nearby public security organs.

"Fixed-term imprisonment and life imprisonment": Fixed-term imprisonment is a penalty that places the offender in custody and deprives him of his freedom for a given time. China's criminal law stipulates that the duration of fixed-term imprisonment is from 6 months to 15 years. Life imprisonment is a penalty that deprives the offender of his freedom for a lifetime. It applies to those who commit a serious crime, the seriousness of which does not warrant capital punishment but demands a punishment more severe than fixed-term imprisonment.

"Capital punishment": Capital punishment is a penalty that deprives the offender of his life. This punishment can only apply to those offenders who commit a most heinous crime that evokes the people's bitter hatred and deserves nothing less than a death sentence. We should retain capital punishment and use it most sparingly. To implement the principle of executing as few offenders as possible and to avoid unjustly, falsely and wrongly judged and charged cases as much as possible, the criminal law stipulates that the death sentence meted out by local people's courts at various levels and by the Special People's Court must be submitted to the Supreme People's Court for examination and approval, except for those handed down by the Supreme People's Court. Meanwhile, we have retained the death sentence with reprieve, a stipulation unique to China.

"Death sentence with reprieve": Death sentence with reprieve means that the death sentence is to be carried out 2 years later, to make the offender reform through labor and see how he behaves. If the offender shows remorse during the reprieve period, his punishment is commuted to life imprisonment at the end of the 2-year period; if he shows remorse and renders some meritorious service, his punishment is commuted to a fixed-term imprisonment of 15 to 20 years; if he resists reform to a serious extent and if this is verified, his death sentence is to be carried out subject to the Supreme People's Court's decision and approval.

"Fines": Fines, or forfeit, is a penalty that the people's court metes out to force the offender to hand in a certain amount of money to the state. This penalty is different in nature from the fines or forfeit imposed by the tax department, customs, market management department and public security organs on those who violate the administrative decrees and regulations. The former is applied by the people's court to the offender, while the latter is an administrative punishment handed out by the administrative organs concerned.

"Deprivation of political rights": Deprivation of political rights means deprivation of the offender's rights to elect and to be elected and the right to a post in state organs. This penalty is chiefly applied to offenders involved in the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and is not to be applied to lesser crimes of a general nature.

"Confiscation of property": Confiscation of property is the punishment of a criminal by his being forced to surrender part or all of his property to the state without compensation. This penalty is mainly applied to counterrevolutionaries, big embezzlers, big opium or other drug peddlers, big smugglers, counterfeiters and profiteers, all of whom have committed serious crimes. Confiscation of the property of these criminals is a punishment for their crimes. In addition, it has a preventive function: They are economically deprived of the material conditions for continuing their crimes. The property confiscated should be limited to that owned by the criminals themselves. Property that is owned by dependents of criminals must not be confiscated.

"Punishment for several crimes at the same time": Punishment for several crimes at the same time is a punishment decided on by the people's court in accordance with the law after it metes out the respective penalties for the individual crimes committed by a criminal. Chinese criminal law sets the following stipulations on the principle of punishment for several crimes at the same time: With the exception of those sentenced to death or life imprisonment, a criminal who has committed several crimes should be sentenced to imprisonment for a term governed by the circumstances of the case but shorter than the total length of the terms for all his crimes and longer than the longest term handed down for an individual crime. However, the term of surveillance should not be more than 3 years at the maximum; the term of detention should not exceed 1 year at the maximum; the term of fixed-period imprisonment should not exceed 20 years at the maximum.

"Reprieve": Reprieve is announced by the people's court for criminals sentenced to detention or less than 3 years' fixed-term imprisonment, after taking into consideration the offense committed and repentance displayed. The reprieved criminal will not be imprisoned but will be sent to a local unit or grassroots organization by the public security organ for supervision for a set period of time. If he commits no new crimes during the set period of his reprieve, his sentence will not be carried out. In accordance with Chinese criminal law, reprieve cannot be applied to counterrevolutionaries or repeat offenders.

"Commuting": Commuting is the system of changing sentences of surveillance, detention, fixed-term imprisonment and life imprisonment after the offender is reformed through labor over a given period, shows sufficient repentance or displays meritorious service. Commuted offenders will not serve the rest of their terms.

"Parole": Parole may be granted by the people's court to offenders sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment or life imprisonment after they serve their sentences for a given period and are reformed through labor, show sufficient repentance or display meritorious service and will no longer imperil society. It is a system to release them early under certain conditions.

"Prescription": Prescription in criminal law is the time limit set by law to sue an offender. After the time limit set by law is over, the offender generally can no longer be sued.

"Presumption": Presumption is used by judicial organizations to mete out penalties by following the most similar articles and clauses of the criminal law when no precise articles and clauses of the criminal law can be applied to the offense. China strictly regulates the application of presumption. It is stipulated that any application of presumption should be submitted to the Supreme People's Court for approval. (The Department of Law, Beijing University)

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISH COLUMNS EXPLAINING LEGAL TERMS

OW110326 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 11 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 11 (XINHUA)--All the national and provincial newspapers in China have over the past week started special columns devoted to legal and other special terms contained in the seven laws adopted at the recent National People's Congress session. This is part of the nationwide effort to prepare people for the implementation of the law on January 1, 1980.

The BEIJING DAILY reports today that policemen and court officials in the Chinese capital are attending regular lectures on the law.

DENG YINGCHAO, KANG KEQING MEET WITH FORMER KMT OFFICIAL

OW101550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met with Miao Yuntai and his wife Zhao Peiqiang here today. Mr. Miao is a newly elected Standing Committee member of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee. A council member of the executive yuan and minister without portfolio of the former Kuomintang government, he left China in 1950. He and his wife lived in Japan and the United States for nearly 30 years. They have just returned from the U.S. to settle in China.

The meeting took place in the Jiangsu (Kiangsu) hall in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Deng Yingchao and Kang Keqing praised Miao Yuntai and Zhao Peiqiang for their patriotic action in returning to China. They inquired after their health and encouraged them to take part in the country's modernization in the spirit of the recent second sessions of the Fifth National People's Congress and the Fifth C.P.P.C.C. National Committee. Mr. Miao Yuntai and his wife thanked Deng Yingchao and Kang Keqing for their good wishes.

After the meeting, Kang Keqing entertained Miao Yuntai and his wife to a luncheon.

RENMIN RIBAO REPRODUCES ARTICLE 'ON CONDITIONS'

HK091017 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 79 p 3 HK

[Excerpts of an article written by Wang Ruoshui [3769 5387 3055] in 1961 and published for the first time, reproduced from issue No 6 of ZHEXUE YANJIU: "On Conditions"]

[Excerpts] Everything Is Governed by Conditions

How to treat conditions is a question we often come across in our work. Thus, studying the Marxist-Leninist view on conditions in light of our rich practical experiences is an important lesson for us.

The basic Marxist-Leninist view on conditions is contained in the general principle of materialist dialectics:

1. Materialist dialectics tells us that all things in the world are interrelated and interact on and restrict each other. One thing depends on numerous other things for its existence and development, and these other things are the conditions for its existence and development. The existence and development of the world as a whole is without pre-conditions, but the existence and development of all given things are governed by conditions.

2. Materialist dialectics also tell us that everything in the world is in motion and is developing. Motion and development are absolute and unconditional, but the specific courses of development of things are relative and conditional. As a result of the combination of unconditional changeability with conditional stability, the course of continuous development of things is divided into stages.

Production, or the mode of production, is the fundamental prerequisite that decides the appearance and development of society. The change from one stage to the next is the result of the development of the productive forces to a level that the former relations of production can no longer hold. Without this fundamental prerequisite, social revolution would not have taken place and the old social system would not have been replaced by the new.

3. The law of contradictions is the fundamental law of dialectics. Everything contains two opposing aspects and each of these two aspects is the condition for the other's existence. That is, one cannot exist without the other. The struggle between the two contradictory aspects of a given thing is absolute and unconditional, whereas the identity of each of the contradictory aspects is relative and conditional. However, it is in relative and conditional identity that absolute and unconditional struggle resides. For this reason, concrete contradictions always arise under given conditions.

From these passages, we understand that the tenet of dialectics is: Everything is governed by conditions, place and time. Broadly speaking, place and time are also conditions. Thus, we can say that everything is governed by conditions.

The subjective idealists have no regard for conditions because they negate the objective law. The mechanical materialists stress conditions; their mistake lies in their static and one-sided view toward conditions rather than in their attaching importance to conditions. The Marxist philosophy is the only philosophy that truly respects conditions and seriously analyzes conditions in an all-round way. It can thus be seen that the crucial thing is not so much to oppose the "theory of conditions" as to use the dialectical materialist view on conditions to oppose the metaphysical and idealist standpoint on conditions.

Common Conditions and Special Conditions

In studying one thing, we must pay attention to the common conditions and general character between this thing and other things and at the same time take note of the special conditions and specific property of this thing. Without analyzing the common and special conditions, we cannot understand the laws, cannot do a good job in studying revolutionary theory and experiences and cannot correctly formulate and carry out policies.

The socialist revolutions in all countries necessarily must follow the general road because they share common conditions. A country is liable to make the mistake of revisionism if it denies these common conditions and deviates from the general road. However, it is also wrong to overlook the specific conditions of various countries and nations. A country must creatively apply Marxism-Leninism in light of its own specific conditions and must not unconditionally copy the revolutionary experiences of other countries because every country has its own special conditions. When we deny the special conditions of things, we are also denying the necessity of making concrete analysis. If we do this, we will make the mistake of dogmatism and formulaism. Comrade Mao Zedong was able to scientifically explain China's past and present, chart the course of the Chinese revolution and formulate a series of correct policies and tactics for revolution and construction because he was adept at applying general Marxist-Leninist principles to the special conditions in China.

The correct grasping of policies also hinges on the analysis of common as well as special conditions.

Special conditions many refer to distinct space and time factors or distinct human and material factors. Space factors also include the geographical factor, which is of particular importance to agricultural production. Different places have different soil types, climates, water conservancy conditions and so on, and these factors have a vital bearing on the cultivation of crops. Experienced old peasants are invaluable to us because they are familiar with cultivation methods which are suited to the local conditions. We cannot attain the goal of increasing production if we overlook the particularity of the conditions of different localities and deny the principle of "taking such measures as are suitable to local conditions." It is a conservative tendency to ignore the common points between local and outside conditions and refuse to learn the useful experiences of other places in production, and it is a commandist work style to ignore the particularity of local and outside conditions and blindly popularize outside experiences which are ill-suited to a locality.

The time factor also plays an important part in agricultural production. "Not missing the farming season" means we must observe the time factor and must not do things too soon or too late.

The ideas of combining general calls for action with specific guidance in carrying out experiments on selective spots before promoting the experience everywhere are inseparably linked with the analysis of common and special conditions. Between different localities and different business units, there are always some common points. A leader can and must issue general calls in light of these common points. However, the experiences of a particular locality or unit and the grounds for its success can be rather special and may not necessarily be found or can be created in other localities and units. Since different localities and units have their own special conditions, a leader should not impose uniformity without sizing up the situation first. We shall land ourselves in subjectivism if we do not analyze concrete conditions and indiscriminately say that "what is possible in one locality is also possible in other localities."

The leadership style of bureaucrats is that they refuse to make concrete analysis of concrete conditions and will not do anything more than issuing general calls. Since they do not analyze special conditions, they are bound to blindly order others about in giving specific guidance. To overcome bureaucratism and subjectivism, we must promote investigations and study, encourage the practice of sizing up conditions and spread the idea of making concrete analysis of the general and specific conditions of objective things by means of dialectics.

External Conditions and Internal Conditions

The concept of "condition" is sometimes used as the opposite of the concept of "basis." In this context, condition refers only to external condition, which is condition in a narrow sense. In a broader sense, however, basis (as the internal cause of development) is also a condition, only it is an internal condition as distinct from an external condition.

Dialectical materialism holds that movement is the nature of all matter and matter is the main body of all movements. In an overall sense, the development of the entire universe is an internal and necessary self-movement which is not motivated by an external force. Here, the question of external forces simply does not arise. In a partial sense, besides internal causes, the development of things is also affected by external forces, although it is the inherent qualities of things, or internal causes, that play the principal role. Internal causes are the fundamental cause of the development of things; external causes are only secondary causes.

However, when we stress internal conditions, it does not mean that we can slight external conditions. Secondary causes are by no means dispensable. As far as importance is concerned, external conditions are second only to internal conditions. As far as necessity is concerned, external conditions are just as indispensable as internal conditions.

As an indivisible entity, the socialist national economy must be developed proportionately and in a planned way. The various branches of the national economy are components of this entity and the proportionate relationships between them are the internal organic links of this entity. However, the various branches of the national economy also enjoy relative independence. Relatively speaking, the national economy is the whole and they are the part. The development of one branch of the national economy is not only restricted by its internal conditions but is also affected by other branches of the national economy. The latter are the external conditions of the former. The policies of "walking on two legs" laid down in the general line, such as the simultaneous development of agriculture and industry, the simultaneous development of heavy industry and light industry and so on, are based on the reckoning of this organic relationship between the various branches of the national economy. For example, the development of the iron and steel industry has its internal conditions and external conditions. Blast furnaces, open hearth furnaces and other equipment are internal conditions. Some units are wanting in these internal conditions and their existence depends on the excavation of iron ore, the production of coal, the development of communications and transportation as well as the development of agriculture. Iron and steel production cannot develop in isolation without the coordination of these external conditions.

The concept of "condition" is sometimes used as the opposite of the concept of "man" or "subjective initiative." In this context, condition refers only to objective condition, which is condition in a narrow sense, in a broader sense, man's efforts or subjective initiative--as one of the factors affecting the development of things--is also a kind of condition, only it is a subjective condition as distinct from an objective condition.

Matter is the foundation of the world and consciousness is derived from matter. In the general development of history, the material determines the mental and social being determines social consciousness. Thus, generally speaking, objective material conditions play the decisive role.

The idea that the mental determines the material and thinking determines being is the basic concept shared by all idealist theories. One who interprets history from this concept will attribute the ultimate cause of historical development to the absolute growth of mental things, to man's wisdom, aspirations, ideals and so on. In so far as the mental is concerned, different idealist schools may stress different aspects. Some may stress the perceptual (idealist empiricism), some may stress the rational (idealist rationalism) and some may stress the willpower (voluntarism). The concept of "voluntarism" is that the willpower can conquer and dominate everything. This is an extremely unscientific viewpoint and is often taken by the reactionary ruling class as the theoretical basis of their rash actions.

Marxist philosophy resolutely opposes voluntarism but does not deny the tremendous role played by the subjective and the mental. Objective material conditions are the domain and basis of man's activity and man's activity in turn changes objective material conditions. Mankind can exist and develop because it is continuously fighting against nature and is continuously transforming the natural conditions to make them better suit its own needs.

However, conditions cannot be changed at will or created out of thin air. To change and create conditions, we must base ourselves on certain given conditions. Thus, in the final analysis, man cannot go beyond the limits of conditions. Marx said: "Men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please; they do not make it under circumstances chosen by themselves, but under circumstances directly encountered, given and transmitted from the past." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 603) We can only create on the basis of the actual conditions left to us by the preceding generation and provide people of the next generation with the foundation for further advance. We can see from here that how far we can go is determined by the given conditions we have inherited as well as by our own subjective efforts. As in the case of a relay race, the finishing line for our predecessors is our starting point. Our construction is now developing at a high speed, but the conditions we have inherited are, after all, very backward. We need a considerably long historical period to thoroughly overcome this backwardness.

To change and create conditions, we not only must base ourselves on given conditions but must take objective laws as our basis. Changing objective conditions does not mean changing a particular law and creating objective conditions does not mean creating a law. Laws cannot be changed or created. We must change and create conditions in accordance with given laws and make these laws serve us by changing and creating conditions. The capitalist society is bound to be replaced by the socialist society--this is also an inexorable law and we are now carrying out socialist revolution in accordance with this law. This law is universal and immutable, but at what time this change will take place is decided by specific subjective conditions. The same holds true for the transition from socialism to the world of universal harmony--communism. As Comrade Mao Zedong said: "This is the road all mankind must take, it is only a question of time and conditions." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 4, p 1357) Once we know this law, we will know how to create the conditions for the transition to the communist society. There are objective material conditions as well as subjective moral conditions for the realization of communism, but the fundamental prerequisite is to greatly raise the level of the social productive forces. It is nothing but an equalitarianist fantasy to try to abolish the three major differences and abolish bourgeois rights which reflect these differences before the level of social production is greatly raised and there is a great abundance of social products. It cannot be accomplished because it runs counter to the law of social development.

While correctly knowing the objective is the essential condition for successfully transforming the objective, the gaining of a correct understanding also requires necessary conditions. Bound by their own class conditions, the exploiting classes are not in a position to consciously know the law of social development. Only the proletariat which enjoys the most favorable conditions for gaining a correct understanding can cast off the prejudices of the exploiting classes and grasp the truth of social development. However, although the proletariat is not bound by class prejudices, it is still restricted by historical conditions. "We can only know under the conditions of our epoch and as far as these allow" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 562). Comrade Mao Zedong once pointed out: In the struggle against imperialism, the Chinese people brought their revolutionary spirit into full play and fought, failed, fought again, failed again and fought again. They "accumulated 109 years of experience, accumulated the experience of hundreds of struggles, great and small, military and political, economic and cultural, with and without bloodshed--and only then won today's basic victory. These are the moral conditions without which the revolution could not be victorious" ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 4, p 1373).

The completion of socialist construction also requires such moral conditions; it requires us to bring our revolutionary spirit into full play and continuously accumulate experience in the course of practice. Socialist construction has its own objective governing law which cannot be understood beforehand. We can only learn socialist construction and step by step grasp the law of socialist construction in the practice of socialist construction.

It should be noted that what Comrade Mao Zedong meant by the moral conditions for winning victory in revolution encompasses the revolutionary spirit as well as the scientific spirit. These two aspects complement each other; none can be dispensed with.

Adverse Conditions and Favorable Conditions

Knowing and changing the world is a process of unity. To know the world is to effect the transformation from objective to subjective, that is, to turn the objective into the subjective and the unknown into knowledge. To change the world is to effect the transformation from subjective to objective, that is, to turn the subjective into the objective and ideals into reality. For these two transformations to take place, there must be conditions. Those which promote these transformations are favorable conditions and those which hamper these transformations are adverse conditions.

In the process of changing the world, men will encounter resistance or obstructions from objective material forces--these are objective adverse conditions. However, they can make use of other objective conditions to overcome this resistance--these are objective favorable conditions. Adverse and favorable conditions may also stem from subjective reasons. If men do not know the objective adverse and favorable conditions well, they will not be able to fully make use of the favorable conditions and will consequently multiply the difficulties.

We must despise difficulties, but despise does not mean overlook. Our attitude toward difficulties is: Strategically we should despise them, but tactically we should take them seriously. We are opposed to being afraid of difficulties, but at the same time we are also opposed to overlooking difficulties.

In short, on the question of conditions, we must oppose "leftists" and rightist concepts and tendencies. "Leftist" concepts and tendencies came into being in the process of opposing rightist concepts and tendencies, but they too are erroneous because they not only cannot truly overcome rightist concepts and tendencies but are likely to oppose correct Marxist concept as though they are rightist concepts.

The living reality is an entity of different kinds of conditions. We must conduct extensive and deepgoing investigations and study, scientifically and thoroughly analyze different kinds of conditions--common and special conditions, internal and external conditions, objective and subjective conditions, adverse and favorable conditions and so on--and clarify their interrelationships. This is the only way that we can refrain from vacillating now to the "left" and now to the right, overcome subjectivism and advance our cause fairly smoothly.

FORUM HELD ON ECONOMIC THEORY, POLICIES

OW060444 Beijing XINHUA in English 0359 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA)--Economists should be encouraged to study the government's economic policies and to propose revisions and ways of transforming the infrastructure of economic management.

This was a general view at a forum held recently by the Research Institute of Economic Theory under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Participants were of the opinion that the principle of using practice as the sole criterion for testing truth should also be applied to economic theory and policies. They noted that in the past, any criticism of party and government policies being pursued was liable to be regarded as a challenge to the leadership by the Communist Party.

The principle of reasoning things out by examining facts is of the utmost importance to the discussions in progress throughout the country on what is the criterion for testing truth--practice or statements quoted from classics or Marxism-Leninism, past revolutionary leaders and party documents. Participants at the economists' meeting stressed the importance of not regarding differing opinions on theoretical questions as political questions. One economist urged the party and government to learn from the case of Professor Ma Yinchu, China's leading economist, who was attacked in the early post-liberation years for the alleged error of advocating Malthusianism. The fact was that he was a strong advocate of the necessity for China to control its population growth, something which has proved to be correct for the country's economic progress.

Since the gang of four was overthrown in October 1976, Chinese economists have freely discussed a wide range of questions, including questions on the different stages of the social development under socialism, the different forms of socialist public ownership of the means of production, production of commodities and the law of value in the socialist economy, the relations between planning and market, material benefits for the working people under socialism, whether or not socialist enterprises can be made responsible solely for their own losses and gains, should there be competition between different enterprises, and is it permissible for Chinese enterprises to use funds coming from outside China to promote their development.

In the course of the nation-wide discussions, the participants noted, the old idea that everything said or written by past leaders or party documents had to be correct had been discarded. There were debates on some individual conclusions of Marxism-Leninism which facts had proved to be outmoded. It was discovered that views that had been held to be revisionist for many years had been supported by facts.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON COMBATING WASTE

OW101415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0807 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text of RENMIN RIBAO Commentator's article: "Remove This Big Stumbling Block of Waste"--date not given]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jul--In the "Report on the Work of the Government," Comrade Hua Guofeng pointed out: "This is the first battle for the four modernizations. We must win this battle." We already have created very favorable conditions for winning this battle. However, on our road of advance, we still have to overcome difficulties and remove stumbling blocks of all types. If waste is not stopped, it will be impossible to carry out well the work of readjustment in the national economy and realize the four modernizations. "If waste is not stopped, the program for the four modernizations will not go forward." This is a just call issued by the broad masses, who are faced with the intolerable phenomenon of waste in certain fields.

As long ago as the second revolutionary civil war period, Comrade Mao Zedong said: "It should be made clear to all government workers that corruption and waste are very great crimes." People understand quite clearly that corruption is a crime. However, some people fail to realize that waste is also a crime. Regarding a number of major incidents involving waste in economic construction, some people tried to find all kinds of reasons and create all kinds of excuses to defend these incidents, and they attempted to turn big problems into small problems and small problems into no problems at all. This is an issue that merits our full attention at present. Corruption and waste are different in nature. However, the consequences they created, their waste of the money earned by the people, their harmful effects on the interests of the people and their damage to socialist construction are the same. In fact, the damages caused by waste are often more serious than those caused by corruption. We cite some shocking examples here.

In capital construction a number of units created problems by issuing arbitrary orders and refusing to pay respect to science and act according to the proper procedures in capital construction. They were utterly irresponsible. They extended the deadline for the completion of the construction projects, exceeded their budgets or completed the projects poorly. Projects were often scrapped, wasting millions or tens of millions of yuan or even hundreds of millions of yuan.

As for the construction period, it only took an average of 5 to 6 years to complete a large or medium-sized heavy industrial construction project in the past. Now, it takes more than 10 years. It only took an average of 2 to 3 years to complete a large or medium-sized light or textile industrial construction project in the past. Now it takes 4 to 5 years. That is to say, the time for the completion of a project in capital construction in China at present is more than double what it was in the past. What does it mean if the time to complete a project is extended by 1 year? It means China has to increase wages alone by 5 billion yuan, equivalent to the total annual wages of 10 million low-wage workers. Also, in developing water conservancy projects, a number of units failed to conscientiously conduct investigation and study and tackle the problems regarding water conservancy in a comprehensive way and in accordance with objective laws. They merely relied on the "will and intentions of superiors." When Secretary Zhang said that the main task was water drainage, a large number of civilian workers were mobilized and tens of millions of yuan were spent in dredging rivers and digging water channels. In time of a drought, when Secretary Li said that the main task was to combat drought, efforts were immediately made to dam the river and to siphon water for irrigation, causing difficulties in water drainage. When Secretary Wang said that the main task was to combat alkaline soil, efforts were immediately made to repair and build terraced fields. "With the change of secretaries, the principles change at all time." Filled ditches have to be emptied, while emptied ditches have to be filled in. These incidents happened more than once, wasting money and manpower.

We often find this contradictory situation in industrial production: On the one hand, many enterprises that are economical of raw materials, produce high-quality products and make high profits suffer acute shortages of materials, power and fuel; on the other hand, materials, power and fuel are being wasted in large quantities in a number of enterprises that do not show a profit and turn out poor-quality products. Many enterprises turn out poor-quality products that cannot find a market. Since the quantity of rejected products they turn out is high, their losses are shocking. Poor-quality products not only cause a big waste of manpower and materials in the process of production, but also cause waste when they are used by consumers. Therefore, this actually amounts to an abnormal rise in prices to the consumer.

We can also see a similar contradictory situation in government offices, organizations, military units and institutions: While complaining about a lack of funds and money, some units go in for ostentation and extravagance, waste money and indulge in extravagant eating and drinking. Some leading cadres abuse their power by seeking special privileges and using public money to travel for pleasure and building luxurious houses for themselves. In this way they impair the party's fine work style and seriously divorce themselves from the masses.

Instances of big waste not only constitute a serious problem but, what is worse, some do not care about, dare to solve or know how to solve the problem of waste, especially serious waste involving economic work. Some people even think that this phenomenon is normal, and they don't see it as aberrant. "There has been serious waste, but we have good intentions of speeding up construction and increasing the number of construction projects." This kind of argument, which states the motive without regard to results, cannot stand on firm ground. We are believers of the dialectical theory of the unity of motive and result. Social practice and its results are the criteria for verifying the subjective desire or the motive. In doing something, if a person only relies on his motive and ignores results it is like a doctor who only cares about giving prescriptions to a patient but does not care whether the patient lives or dies. Is this a good intention? Good intention means that one must serve the people wholeheartedly, be responsible to the people in everything and strive to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. Knowing that capital construction has been stretched too far and that waste has been serious on this front, every year some people talk about shortening the front; but what they have actually been doing is further extending the front every year and giving tacit consent to and even encouraging waste. Can this be called a good intention? Some people know that without exploration there cannot be correct design, and that without correct design construction work cannot be done. In fact this is common knowledge, yet they continue to carry out exploration; design and construction at the same time, thus continuing to waste the limited material and financial resources. Can this be called good intention? Actually, the argument of "out of good intention" is aimed at shifting responsibility to others and at defending waste.

"Although we cannot deny that there has been some waste, we have never abused public funds." This is another excuse used by some people to justify waste. To refute this argument requires a detailed analysis. True, some waste has been caused by poor planning and by failure to follow the systematic approach in capital construction rather than by the abuse of public funds. Can anyone use this mere fact of not abusing the public funds as a justification of waste? Certainly not. Although we must draw a clear line between those who have abused the public funds and those who have not, we still cannot forgive those who have caused damage to the people's cause. Attention must also be paid to the fact that the waste not caused by the abuse of public funds has been proven much greater than the waste caused by the abuse of public funds.

Some people may argue: "Our lack of experience in large-scale construction may cause some unavoidable waste." This argument must be revised to say that lack of experience and poor planning have caused some waste. And to learn to avoid such waste, we must pay some tuition. But we must use tuition to buy experience. We cannot afford to pay it year after year without getting any results in return. Nor can we use the "excuse of unavoidability" year after year as a justification of endless waste. In the meantime we must particularly point out that some waste was not caused by the lack of experience.

For example, in the course of capital construction, commonsense teaches us that exploration and design must precede construction. But some people have started construction without attending to the importance of exploration and design, thus necessitating that some projects be rebuilt. Can this be avoided? Other examples of waste are that some departments in charge of industrial production and commodity circulation have used precious fuel, power and raw materials to produce unseasonal and unmarketable goods, thus causing a big stockpile. To clean up the stockpile, these departments were forced to sell them at reduced prices. But the irony is that production of such goods never stopped. Can this also be avoided? In response to the party's call, the broad masses have set in motion campaigns to increase production and practice economy. Many enterprises have created a great deal of wealth for the state by saving in a small way. But the wealth created by the masses through their painful efforts to save has been carelessly squandered by some cadres. Do you think it is necessary to mount a large-scale campaign to condemn such criminal acts?

Presently, nothing is more urgent than to strictly practice economy and oppose waste. This is dictated by the need for implementing the policy of readjusting the national economy, for accomplishing the four modernizations and for preserving and carrying forward the party's fine tradition of hard struggle. As the current campaign to increase production and practice economy develops in depth, we must persist in opposing waste and removing it as a big stumbling block to success. First, all leading organs and leading cadres must take the lead in removing this stumbling block. If they cannot set a good example by their personal conduct, orders and decrees will carry no weight. Only by teaching others by our own example can we persuade them to do everything. Without backing up our speeches with actions, we can achieve nothing. It is necessary to condemn those who practice bureaucratism and liberalism, who have carelessly squandered the state funds and who have shown indifference to the serious loss caused by waste. Facts show that bureaucratism is a hotbed for fostering big waste and that serious waste usually occurs where bureaucratism is widely practiced. While opposing waste, we must condemn bureaucratism practiced by leading organs and leading cadres. Only by overcoming bureaucratism can we score successes in eliminating waste. Second, we must follow a scientific approach and take a serious attitude toward the implementation of any project. Years of experience prove that substantial funds can be either saved or wasted in the implementation of projects. In developing a project we must act according to the requirements of objective economic laws, take into account actual needs and emphasize scientific methods. Once a project is laid out, it must be strictly implemented. Third, party discipline and state laws must be strictly observed. As efforts are being made to establish and perfect the socialist legal system and to protect the property of the state and people, economization must be encouraged and waste eliminated. Any serious cases of waste must be thoroughly investigated and brought to justice no matter how high the official positions of those associated with these cases. Fourth, we must practice economic democracy and strengthen the supervision by the masses. We should regard this as an important guarantee for eliminating waste. The masses must be mobilized to ruthlessly expose and prevent any wasteful practices. Since the masses can see everything clearly and are powerful enough to do everything, we must rely on them and mobilize and organize them to effectively control waste. As long as we can do this well, we will be able to bring waste well under control.

Presently, inspired by the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d plenary session of the 5th NPC, the people throughout the country, high in spirits, are emancipating their minds and displaying the courage to broaden and deepen the campaign to increase production and practice economy.

During this campaign we must regard eliminating waste as a task of prime importance and successfully carry it out. We believe that as long as cadres at all levels can keep in close touch with reality, conduct investigation and study in a serious manner, and rely on and mobilize the masses in good time, they will certainly be able to greatly reduce waste, spend limited funds effectively and wisely, score successes in readjusting the national economy and speed up the tempo of the four modernizations.

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY MID-YEAR PRODUCTION RISES

OW101026 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 10 (XINHUA)--Crude oil production in China met 49.5 per cent of this year's quota by the end of June, 3.6 per cent over the corresponding period of 1978. The output of natural gas and refined oil was up 7.4 per cent and 6.3 per cent respectively.

China's major oilfields including Daqing, Renqiu, Dagang and Yumen all topped their crude oil production quotas in the first six months.

The output of gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and lubricants surpassed that of the first half of last year by 10.2 per cent. Drilling footage fulfilled 55.2 per cent of the annual plan, 15.7 per cent over the same period of 1978. The new wells are on the average nearly 80 metres deeper and drilling quality has improved.

Stress is being put on geological prospecting this year and more work in this field was completed than in the past. Oil and gas flows of industrial value have been discovered in a number of areas. Seventeen per cent more new projects were completed over 1978's like period and 27 per cent more new oil wells were put into production. The 1979 target for laying oil and gas pipelines was 86.2 per cent completed.

More oil machinery and equipment were produced in the first six months and quality was better. Fifty-nine per cent of the annual quota was met.

MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY GROWTH REPORTED

OW110828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 11 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 11 (XINHUA)--China's machine-building industry increased production by nine percent in the first six months of this year in terms of output value over the same period in 1978. The quality of products improved.

Increases were registered in the output of mining equipment, bulldozers, belt conveyors, forging equipment, industrial boilers, automatic instruments and meters, optical apparatus and another 17 products; output of motor vehicles, transformers, hoisting equipment, refrigeration equipment and seven other products went up by 20 percent. In the past six months, the total number of ordinary machine tools dropped compared with the same period last year, but that of large and high precision machine tools which are in great demand went up 16 percent and eight percent respectively.

In line with China's present economic readjustment, more stress was laid on the production of machinery and power equipment for coal mines, power plants, oil fields and transport departments. Sixty-nine percent of the annual plan for the machinery and power equipment needed in China's major coal mines, power plants and for production of building materials was completed by the end of June this year.

I. 11 Jul 79

L 16

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Generating capacity of power equipment produced in the first six months of this year amounted to 3.33 million kilowatts, nearly a two-fold increase over the same 1978 period.

Products for farm production, light and textile industries also showed marked increases.

WATER TRANSPORT WORKERS FULFILL HALF-YEAR PLANS

OW101233 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0242 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 8 July--Workers of water transport departments directly under the Ministry of Communications scored new achievements in the first half of this year by successfully fulfilling the state plan for this period. Port cargo volume amounted to more than 145 million tons, and the volume of cargo handled by water transport stood at more than 66 million tons, increases of 12 and 12.6 percent, respectively, over the same period of 1978. The target of fulfilling the semiannual transport plan by the end of the first half-year was met by Shanghai, Tianjin, Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Yantai, Lianyungang, Huangpu, Zhanjiang and Shantou harbors and the China Ocean Shipping Company. Rapid loading and unloading operations were insured in the main in the transport of such important cargoes as coal, petroleum, food grain, mineral ore and timber.

With the development of the mass movement to increase production and practice economy in water transport departments directly under the Ministry of Communications during the half-year period, many enterprises achieved initial successes in promoting production, increasing incomes and reducing expenditures. The volume of cargo handled at Huangpu Harbor from March through May increased by 14 percent over the same period of last year, and cargo losses during transport dropped by 10.9 percent. Due to workers' efforts to improve economic accounting, Yantai Harbor's first cargo handling district fulfilled its eight economic targets and turned in 854,000 yuan in profits to the state, thus fulfilling 94.9 percent of the district's annual plan for turning in profits. Shanghai Harbor's No 12 cargo handling district prefulfilled its first half-year plan 27 days ahead of schedule through its efforts in mobilizing the masses to insure "safety, top quality, rapid production and lower consumption of materials." During the half-year period, the Chang Jiang Navigation Bureau's tugboat "Chang Jiang 739" underwent repairs but had first lined up barges in proper formation awaiting the arrival of cargo to be shipped. This enabled the tugboat to raise its transport efficiency and to prefulfill its semiannual transport plan 60 days ahead of schedule. Moreover, it saved more than 7,300 yuan on fuel and other expenditures. The Guangzhou Ocean Shipping Company's SS Hulin earned some extra foreign exchange for the state by tapping potentials, loading more cargo and insuring safety in sailing.

Since the beginning of this year the various seaports in the country have, on their own initiative, closely cooperated with the railway and foreign trade departments in an effort to expedite transport. As a result, the situation in which the various harbors are crowded with ships waiting to be unloaded has been greatly improved. Close cooperation between Dalian Harbor and the railway transport departments, for example, has more than doubled the speed of deliveries of imported mineral ores to inland provinces.

RAIL TRAFFIC HALF-YEAR PLAN FULFILLED

OW08746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 8 (XINHUA)--China's railways reported total passenger traffic of 431 million people in the first six months of this year, fulfilling 52.7 per cent of the 1979 annual plan. The figure was 20 million above that of 1978 and a five per cent increase.

I. 11 Jul 79

L 17

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Goods traffic totalled 540.43 million tons, exactly 50 percent of the quota for this year, and 1.9 percent above the first half of 1978. Transport of coal, petroleum, cement, timber, chemical fertilizer, grain, metallurgical products and import and export goods covered more than half of the annual plan.

All railway bureaus, sections, stations and crews mapped out their own strategy for increasing production and cutting waste earlier this year, and launched socialist emulation drives. Efficiency went up steadily, and 460,000 tons of coal and 19,000 tons of diesel oil were saved by the engine crews.

RENMIN RIBAO, XINHUA REPORTERS COMMENT ON RAILWAY TRANSFORMATION

OW051013 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0159 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Commentary by RENMIN RIBAO and XINHUA reporters: "Transforming Old Railway Lines Is a Pressing Task in Railway Readjustment"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 July--How can railways, through readjustment, play their pioneering role better in the readjustment of the national economy? This is a question of concern to people in all circles.

The Ministry of Railways recently held a national conference of leading railway cadres to discuss the direction and measures for making readjustments in the next 3 years. Participants in the conference said that the pressing task of all railway departments during the readjustment is to transform old railway lines and to concentrate on the improvement of rail transport capabilities. They held that this is a measure to make readjustments by proceeding from actual conditions. By making conscientious efforts to carry out this measure, we will be able to more quickly improve the strained situation in rail transport and to better meet the needs of the developing national economy.

Why is the transformation of old railway lines the pressing task? It is because the transport capabilities of the old railway lines cannot meet the requirements of the tasks they have undertaken. This has become an outstanding problem for railway departments. Our country has built a number of new railways since the founding of the PRC. Railway mileage in 1978 increased by 1.4 times compared with the first postliberation years. However, during the same period, the volume of freight transport rose 9.7 times. Some 75 percent of the newly built railways are distributed over a vast area west of the Beijing-Guangzhou Railway. This distribution is necessary for improving railway distributions and stepping up inland construction in our country.

However, most of our country's industrial enterprises are still concentrated in the coastal areas east of the Beijing-Guangzhou Railway and in northeast China. The railway networks in these areas consist of several railway lines, most of which are left over from the preliberation period and were improved after liberation. Their volume of freight transport accounts for more than 85 percent of the total freight volume transported by all the railways throughout the country. Since no effective measures have been taken to transform old railway lines for years, their transport capabilities have been improved very slowly. As the volume of freight transport is considerably increasing, problems in this regard have become more outstanding.

The transport capabilities of many sections of the Beijing-Guangzhou, Tianjin-Shanghai, Beijing-Shenyang, Harbin-Lijda, Lianyungang-Lanzhou, Qingdao-Jinan, Shanghai-Hangzhou and Ji-Gan [3444 6373] railway lines have reached their saturation point. The transport capabilities of some weak sections can only meet about 50 percent of the actual needs there. As a result, the quantities of steel products, coal, ore, imports, exports and daily necessities to be transported through such sections are limited. Trains have to line up to wait for lines to pass through or to change their routes. Therefore, to improve the transport capabilities of these railway lines as soon as possible has become an urgent problem to be solved in developing the national economy.

Railway departments have already realized the urgency of transforming old railway lines. They are determined to shift the emphasis of railway capital construction to the transformation of old railway lines. At the same time, they are planning to build necessary lines between several old trunk railways in order to connect them and to ease their transport burdens.

During the readjustment, it is necessary to concentrate on repairing old railway lines and reopening them to traffic, to expand railway hubs, to build electrified railway sections and to undertake a number of transformation projects. Efforts are now being stepped up to repair the Tianjin-Pukou, Beijing-Guangzhou and Beijing-Baotou Railways; to reopen the east Longhai Railway to traffic; to electrify the Shijiazhuang-Taiyuan, Beijing-Baotou and Lianyungang-Lanzhou railway lines; and to expand the railway hubs in Beijing, Zhengzhou and Shijiazhuang in order to improve the transport capabilities of old railway lines quickly and considerably, to speed up the transport of coal from Henan and Shaanxi to the east. This will help improve the strained situation in transport from coastal ports to the interior and contribute to the readjustment of the national economy.

This measure taken by the railway departments is aimed at solving major problems in railway construction and reflects the demands of people in various circles. Hence, it is a very good measure. It is hoped that the railway departments will conscientiously carry out this measure and achieve actual results.

STANDARDIZATION ASSOCIATION HOLDS FIRST CONGRESS

OW050942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Hangzhou, July 5 (XINHUA)--The first congress of the China Standardization Association was held here from June 28 to July 4. Among the 240 delegates were experts, engineers, technicians and professors from departments in charge of standardization work, scientific research and designing units, factories and mines, institutions of higher learning as well as leading officials.

The congress had a wide exchange of views on the development of China's standardization work and how to make it serve modernization. More than 30 academic reports and papers were read.

The "Regulations of the China Standardization Association" were approved. A 103-member council of the association with Yue Zhijian, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission and director of the State Standardization Bureau, as president was elected.

The association is a national organization of academics engaged in standardization work. Its main task is to organize members to take part in home and international academic exchanges on standardization, popularize knowledge about standards and put out publications. The China Standardization Association joined the International Organization for Standardization in September last year.

I. 11 Jul 79

L 19

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING MEETING URGES MORE SERVICE TRADES IN RURAL AREAS

OW110320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 11 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 11 (XINHUA)--A national meeting on food and service work in the rural areas held by the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives has just closed in Beijing. It has decided to set up more restaurants, hotels, hairdressers' shops and repair shops in the countryside.

China has a vast rural area and a large population. Service trades are better developed in the areas where the agricultural and sideline production has grown more rapidly than in the remote areas. Since the purchase prices for agricultural and sideline products and the peasants' purchasing power have been raised, it is now necessary to develop service trades.

Although most communes have supply and marketing cooperatives at present, they cannot meet the peasants' needs. The meeting called on each cooperative to set up more food and service centres in the coming years. At market towns and vital communication centres, more restaurants, hotels, photographic studios, hairdressers and repair shops were needed and public bathhouses, laundries and dye shops would be built as necessary.

COUNTRYWIDE COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMS BEGIN 7 JULY

OW070834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 7 (XINHUA)--4.6 million candidates begin college entrance examinations today throughout China. The examinations will last three days. Standard examination papers are set by the Ministry of Education. Examinations are given and evaluated in the twenty-nine provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

60-70 percent of the candidates graduated this year from middle-school. 37 percent of the candidates are taking the examinations for arts institutions, and 63 percent applying for colleges of science and technology. The new enrollment in institutions of higher learning this year will be between 270,000 to 300,000.

A leading member of the Ministry of Education in charge of enrollment work told XINHUA that the number of candidates this year is less than in either of the past two years, as a result of the development of spare-time education throughout the country. Television universities and spare-time universities have been set up or reopened in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. A large number of workers and government functionaries have been enrolled. Many middle-school graduates and other young people throughout the country have been provided with jobs by the local governments and this is another reason for the reduction. This year also, certain secondary vocational schools and secondary technical schools will enrol a number of middle-school graduates.

Experienced teachers at higher and secondary schools throughout the country were invited to submit questions for the standard examination papers, which are designed mainly to check up on the basic knowledge of the candidates and to test their capacity to think. Candidates from minority nationalities in the border areas will be given slightly different treatment, according to the enrollment regulations. Institutes for the nationalities which enrol students of the minority nationalities can give the examinations independently. Candidates can answer the questions in the Han (Chinese) language or in their own nationality's language.

I. 11 Jul 79

L 20

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

In order to train cadres from the minority nationalities, the institutes for nationalities have run preparatory classes to coach middle-school graduates from the minority nationalities who want to take the college entrance examinations.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS ON COLLEGE GRADUATES

OW031848 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0203 GMT 2 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 2 July--The State Council has instructed all central departments, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to strengthen leadership over the work of assigning jobs to this year's college graduates and to insure that college graduates are rationally assigned and employed. The State Council recently issued the instruction when approving and transmitting a report by the State Planning Commission on job assignment for this year's graduates from China's institutions of higher learning. The State Council instruction points out that successfully carrying out this year's job assignment is of great significance for realizing the four modernizations.

The State Council instruction states: All areas and institutions of higher learning should earnestly implement the guidelines of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles and do a good ideological-political work for this year's graduates.

The instruction says: All areas and institutions should cultivate in this year's graduates the lofty communist ideals and the noble qualities of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, who have dedicated their whole life to the emancipation of the Chinese people. The graduates should be educated to carry forward the party's fine traditions, to learn from advanced individuals on various fronts, particularly from the lofty revolutionary spirit of our combat heroes of the Sino-Vietnamese border self-defense counterattack, who dedicated themselves to the party, the motherland and socialism and put the interests of the revolution first. Leading cadres at all levels should set an example by encouraging their children to conscientiously consider the country's needs and willingly accept assignment to difficult places where they are very much needed and where they can contribute their energy to the early accomplishment of the four modernizations. Upon the arrival of the graduates at the work posts, all units should take a special interest in their political and professional progress and help them advance and grow steadily.

In its report, the State Planning Commission pointed out: This year's graduates from general institutions of higher learning total more than 162,000; this includes students whose graduation has been postponed until 1980. This year's graduates are students who enrolled in 1976. Most of them come from industrial and agricultural sectors or from the army and are party or CYL members. They have gone through the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and have been educated in schools. Therefore, they have both high political-ideological awareness and specialized knowledge. Among them are many outstanding students with fairly good academic achievements. They are our valuable assets. We must cherish them, appropriately assign jobs and properly employ them. We must give full scope to their abilities and enable them to play a bigger role in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The State Planning Commission's report says: In assigning jobs to this year's college graduates, our policy is to assign appropriate jobs to them while insuring that the urgent needs of particular departments and localities are met. We should also pay attention to their professional training and make overall arrangements so that they can best use what they have learned.

I. 11 Jul 79

L 21

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

In job assignments we should continue to uphold the policy of satisfying the needs of the countryside, the grassroots units, the frontier and the production frontline. The graduates can be assigned to state or collective units. Wherever they go and whatever jobs they are assigned to, they should be paid as college graduates according to the state regulations and should be treated as cadres by personnel departments. We should educate them to willingly accept the assignment, go wherever they are most needed, take the road of becoming both Red and expert and dedicate their youth to the socialist modernization.

CIRCULAR URGES PROPER ARRANGEMENTS FOR STUDENTS' VACATION

OW081719 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 July--The Ministry of Education and the CYL Central Committee recently issued a joint circular calling on educational departments and CYL organizations in all areas to seek support and coordination from all quarters for making proper arrangements for the daily life of middle and elementary schools students during the 1979 summer vacation in order to enable them to develop morally, intellectually and physically. The circular said that the important part of this year's summer vacation work is, while insuring that the students have a good rest, to actively launch some cultural, amusement, sport, scientific and technological activities, conduct education in ideology and moral character and assign a proper amount of homework for them. Middle and elementary school teachers should take part in summer vacation work and study and engage in advanced studies. However, they must insure they have a good rest during the vacation.

The circular urged that various lively activities should be held to conduct education in upholding the four basic principles, revolutionary ideals and communist ethics among the students.

The circular suggested that radio stations and television stations should broadcast and televise special programs for the students during the vacation, that youth palaces, libraries (or reading rooms), movie houses, stadiums, parks and bookstores in all areas should assist middle and elementary school students launch these activities and that government offices, PLA units, factories, communes, production brigades and neighborhoods should, in line with local conditions and with whatever is available, provide suitable sites to the students for launching these activities and should assign special personnel to make arrangements for these activities for the students in their own units and areas.

HU YAOBANG ATTENDS MEETING ON COMMUNIST ETHICS AMONG YOUTH

OW230633 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 22 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 22 June--The CYL Central Committee held a discussion meeting between 12 and 17 June in Beijing. It was attended by the responsible persons of the CYL committees as well as comrades of the educational, public security and cultural departments of the 12 cities of Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Shenyang, Guangzhou, Harbin, Wuhan, Xian, Taiyuan and Chongqing. The meeting discussed ways to strengthen ideological and political work and do well in educating young people in communist ethics.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, came to the meeting where he joined all participants in studying how to carry out this work well. He pointed out that in educating young people in communist ethics, one must focus attention first on young children and keep the general goal in sight while taking the daily tasks in hand. An atmosphere is created only bit by bit. Results will come only after long, persistent efforts are made.

The meeting held that the social atmosphere is a combined reflection of the politics, economy and culture of a society. The moral character of young people is often an epitome of the prevailing practices in society as a whole. The suffering brought to the people and the damage done to the economy by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are all well known to us. Now the disastrous effect resulting from their efforts to corrupt social values and poison young people is also being more and more keenly felt by people with intense sorrow. This has become a serious matter of concern for the whole party and the focus of attention of all the people in the country, as it has a bearing not only on the sound growth of the younger generation but on the destiny of our country and nation as well. To further implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity and create a fine social environment for us to strive for the four modernizations with one heart and one mind, it is imperative to strengthen the efforts to educate young people in morality and style. Beijing and the other 11 cities are densely populated. If this work is done well in these cities, young people throughout the country will be influenced and inspired to foster a fine moral character.

The meeting held that we must uphold the four fundamental principles, strengthen ideological and political work among young people and further eliminate the poisonous influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We must carry out education mainly in a positive way, grasp the typical examples well to help the backward transform themselves, foster the revolutionary style among young people--a style characterized by ardent love for labor, diligence in study, cultured courtesies, observance of discipline, helping others with pleasure, being concerned about the interests of the collective, paying attention to hygiene, honesty and modesty--and raise our young people up into a generation of new people who ardently love our socialist motherland, are loyal to the party and the people, aspire for lofty ideals and have communist ethics.

The meeting called on CYL organizations at all levels to act in close coordination with the departments concerned in carrying out extensive propaganda and formulating concrete measures. CYL branches and Young Pioneer organizations should require CYL members and Young Pioneers to observe social ethics as a basic part of their organizational life and as a qualification to be considered in examining CYL members and Young Pioneers and in evaluating and selecting advanced CYL branches, outstanding CYL members, shock pathsetters in the new Long March and three-good students. Constant education should also be combined with group activities.

At present, report groups of combat heroes in the self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam are carrying out activities in various localities. Young people should be mobilized to learn from the revolutionary spirit of the heroes, follow the road taken by the heroes in the course of their growth and perform heroic deeds. Activities to "learn from Lei Feng and create a new style" should be continued in depth. Young people should be organized to learn from Zhang Zhixin, the good daughter of the party. During 1 July and 1 August celebrations, young people should be educated in the need to inherit the revolutionary traditions. During the 1 October celebrations, "hail to motherland" activities may be carried out and young people should be educated in the need to show ardent love for the motherland and socialism. In addition, CYL organizations at all levels can organize young people to carry out activities in communist ethics and values by starting a "drive month" or a "drive week."

The meeting called on CYL organizations in all localities to do well in investigation and study while doing this work, make timely reports to the party committees in their localities on the practical methods they have worked out to solve the practical problems of young people concerning study, work, employment and off-duty life, and solve these problems under the leadership of the party committees and in cooperation with the departments concerned. The meeting emphatically pointed out that since education in communist ethics is work that involves many departments, the CYL committees, educational bureaus, public security bureaus and other departments in the various cities should act in close coordination with each other under the unified leadership of their municipal party committees and exchange information and study and solve practical problems periodically so as to do the work well with joint efforts.

The responsible cadres of the ministries of education and culture also came to the meeting to make speeches. They said that they will vigorously support the CYL and actively cooperate with it in educating young people in communist ethics.

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO PRAISES ZHANG ZHIXIN

HK060702 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 23 Jun 79 p 1 HK

[Editorial: "Precious Teaching Material for Revolutionary Young People--Reading Martyr Zhang Zhixin's Self-Defense Submission in Prison"]

[Text] The heroic deeds of martyr Zhang Zhixin, a good daughter of the party, have touched the hearts of millions of people. Why could she be so staunch and brave? Why did she have a keen political insight to see through, even more than 10 years ago, the reactionary nature of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" which brought calamity to the country and people and proclaim a war against the most ferocious enemy? Why was she so optimistic and full of confidence about a future victory even when she was brutally persecuted and executed by the enemy in the name of the party and revolution? What should young people learn from this great communist fighter? You are well advised to read martyr Zhang Zhixin's self-defense submission in prison published in this newspaper. It will give you an explicit understanding. Like the book "My Beloved Country" written by martyr Fang Zhimin in Kuomintang prison and this self-defense speech delivered by Dimitrov, an outstanding activist in the international communist movement, in a fascist court, it is precious revolutionary teaching material absolutely necessary for our young people. It tells us why should we live, how should we live, study and fight and how should we become genuine people.

We may learn a lot from the self-defense submission. The two essential points in it to be observed are: She never shirked from giving her life to the revolution; she was firm and unshakable in her fight for truth. They were inseparable. Her deep concern for the future of the revolution, for the fate of the party and motherland and for the interests of the millions upon millions of people urged her to march forward courageously. She had inexhaustible energy because she firmly believed in the truth. Only the selfless can be the fearless and only the fearless can master the truth. The brilliant practice of martyr Zhang Zhixin has shown: "Only a communist can politically display his breadth of vision, because he knows that his words and deeds are for the revolution and that his cause is just and upright." It has also proven: "Only if one is fearless on the path of the struggle, can one train oneself to be a hard-minded person in the course of striving for the truth."

Young people should learn from martyr Zhang Zhixin--be loyal to the revolution and people as she was. She was born to a poor and upright family of an intellectual. She was aware of the sufferings of the people in the old society. Trained and nourished by the party, she became a fighter who consciously fought for the interests of the people. The self-defense submission written by her tied hands was imbued with her deep love for the masses, her comrades, the party and revolutionary leaders. It reminds us of the last sentence in "Report Under the Gallows" written by another communist fighter Fucik: "People, I love you, but you must maintain your vigilance."

We must learn from martyr Zhang Zhixin--seek and defend the truth just as she did. Her inspiring belief in truth was gradually nourished in the course of her assiduous study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. During the Cultural Revolution, when she was confronted with many things difficult to understand, she analyzed them with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and brought up questions boldly. As she said in the self-defense submission: Never be a sluggard and muddleheaded, but do your best to master the sharpest and the most effective weapon of the proletariat in the course of the struggle by assuming a serious, militant and scientific attitude. During the time when she was imprisoned and bodily injured, she persisted in studying "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" and the party's history of struggle. She was imprisoned for 5 years and 7 months. In those days she saved every two yuan she earned monthly in prison to buy books. She wrote many reading notes. She could see through the true features of the swindlers like Lin Biao and the "gang of four" because she had mastered the weapon for struggle. The ten-thousand-word self-defense submission is a militant chapter glisten with the radiance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Today, the "gang of four" has been nailed up on a pillar of disgrace. The brilliant image of martyr Zhang Zhixin will live forever in the hearts of young people. In the self-defense submission she said she carried on her struggle so that the "party will unite more firmly to lead the people of the whole country to overcome poverty and backwardness and accelerate socialist construction." Now this arduous task has been put on the shoulders of our younger generation. On the road to accomplishing the four modernizations, we will encounter many difficulties, obstacles, sabotage and disturbance created by reactionary forces. Various kinds of erroneous ideological trends will still interfere with our progress from the "left" or the right. Young people should bear in mind the teachings of our martyr: "Do you want to make revolution? You must be a strong man." "Stick to your way of doing things, no matter what others say!" Young people must derive strength from the teaching material left over by martyr Zhang Zhixin. With a lofty and optimistic spirit, they must defy every difficulty, overcome interference and be resolute in the march toward the significant goal of the four modernizations!

CHEN MUHUA LECTURES ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD

OW080750 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Comrade Chen Muhua recently delivered a lecture on planned parenthood at the CCP Central Committee's party school, according to a RENMIN RIBAO report. Stressing that bringing population growth under control is a strategic task and an important condition for realizing the four modernizations, Comrade Chen Muhua articulated various measures for birth control.

She pointed out: Since China is a populous country with insufficient arable land, fast population growth would retard the realization of the four modernizations program. For this reason, permanently and consciously controlling population growth in a planned manner is an objective demand of the four socialist modernizations.

She added: Late marriage, late maternity and fewer children are demanded in future planned parenthood work. One child is preferable for each couple, and resolute action should be taken to prohibit the birth of a third baby. By so doing, the natural population growth rate may decline to around 5 per thousand by 1985. To quickly and further reduce the population growth rate, the central government is working out a planned parenthood law based on experiences obtained in various localities. A policy incorporating encouragement and punishment for maternity, with encouragement as the main feature, will be implemented. Parents having only one child will be encouraged, and strict measures will be enforced to control the birth of two or more babies. Everything should be done to insure that the natural population growth rate in China falls to zero by 2000.

Comrade Chen Muhua said in conclusion: To swiftly bring China's population growth under control is a matter of top priority. This year, everything should be done to reduce the growth rate to around 10 per thousand.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON NATIONALITIES WORK

HK260805 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 79 p 4 HK

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO Commentator: "Make a Success of Nationalities Work and Strive To Realize the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] The State Nationalities Affairs Commission recently held an (enlarged) session at which the task of the nationalities work during the period of the shift of work focus of the whole nation was discussed. In the session, the consensus of opinion was: In the great struggle to realize the four modernizations, it is of great significance to do nationalities work well. The entire party must implement party policies toward nationalities, strengthen unity among them and fully arouse the economic and cultural development in national minority areas. Therefore, we must exert herculean efforts to help national minorities advance their economic and cultural construction and train a large number of national minority cadres and scientists and technicians so they will promptly catch up with or approach the development levels of the Han people. To fulfill this task, we must, in light of the instructions issued by the party Central Committee, continue to carry out an extensive, deep and vigorous campaign of reeducation in the policies toward nationalities in the whole party, army and throughout the country. We must wipe out the disastrous effect brought about by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in undermining unity among nationalities and overcome various erroneous understandings of nationalities questions and nationalities work. We must unswervingly arm the people's minds with Marxist viewpoints on nationalities and strengthen their fraternal relations characterized by mutual respect, fraternal love and helping and learning from each other. We must always maintain our vigilance against the plots of social imperialists, imperialists and counterrevolutionaries at home in sabotaging the great unity among nationalities and sowing discord among them.

In the past few years, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pursued an ultraleftist line in nationalities work. They distorted Chairman Mao's scientific thesis expressed in his statement supporting American Negroes: "In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle." They lumped the domestic nationalities question and national struggle together and regarded the former as a question of class struggle. According to their absurd theory, the nationalities question and nationalities work no longer existed, because everything was regarded as class struggle. Anyone who mentioned the nationalities question was liable to be criticized or stigmatized as "counterrevolutionaries."
[paragraph continues]

Anything connected with nationalities such as their songs and dances, department stores catering to them and schools providing for them and so forth were completely abolished. They concocted a large number of false charges, wrong sentences and trumped-up charges against nationalities. They brutally persecuted cadres of national minorities and minority peoples. They set the national regional autonomy against the proletarian dictatorship and the different practices of national autonomous organs in opposition to the communist practice of cadres. They uttered the nonsense that placing emphasis on national regional autonomy and on the different practices of national autonomous organs was tantamount to opposing the leadership of the party and proletarian dictatorship and that this meant splittism. They negated the characteristics and distinctions of different nationalities and the special conditions of national minority areas. Anyone who mentioned them was accused of "creating national contradictions." United front party policies toward religious or upper strata minority nationalities were slandered as capitulationism. That ultraleftist line pursued by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" caused unprecedented harm to party policies toward nationalities and nationalities work. It was also a tremendous catastrophe to national minorities. To do nationalities work well in the new period, we must keep on eradicating the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." As long as class struggle exists, it is interrelated with the question of nationalities. However, we must on no account equate the question of nationalities with class struggle or enlarge the latter. The absurd theories that class struggle is getting more and more serious and intense and the fallacy of randomly confusing the different nature of class struggle and the question of nationalities should be resolutely refuted and abandoned.

Our country's period of socialist construction is one of common development and common prosperity for all nationalities. It will be a very long historical period. One of the major contents of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was their advocacy of the absurd theory that all nationalities had been assimilated or would soon be assimilated. In reality, they followed a policy of compulsory assimilation and negated the fact that nationalities and the question of nationalities will remain for a long time. We must thoroughly repudiate this ultraleftist and reactionary line. We must uphold the Marxist viewpoint that nationalities and the question of nationalities will exist for a long time. We must also stick to the Marxist principle of integrating socialist substance with national styles and respecting the equal status of national minorities along with their spoken and written languages as well as their customs and ways. To protect and enhance the interests of all nationalities, special features of national minorities should be taken into consideration.

Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. Both positive and negative experiences summed up since the founding of the People's Republic have proven that a series of policies toward nationalities, including the policy toward the religion of national minorities, formulated by our party in light of China's actual conditions by applying Marxist-Leninist principles are perfectly right. They took root long ago in the hearts of the people and have enjoyed the complete trust of national minorities. Therefore, even when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were carrying out severe sabotage and interference, cadres and peoples of national minorities still loved the motherland and the party and firmly believed in party policies. Following the campaign to bring order out of chaos and expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in splitting the unity among nationalities and following the implementation of the party policies toward nationalities in the past 2 years, the unity of nationalities has been strengthened again. [paragraph continues]

I. 11 Jul 79

L 27

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

It has been proven by the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam in which fighters of all nationalities and the masses fought heroically, supported the front enthusiastically and did a large number of heroic and moving deeds. We must unswervingly implement the spirit of the third plenary session, continue to repudiate and wipe out the pernicious influence of the untraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and overcome interference from the "left" and the right. We must also carry out an extensive and deep campaign of reeducating the masses in party policies toward nationalities, integrate this effort with checking on the implementation of the policies concerned and conscientiously settle existing questions arising in the relationships among nationalities. As long as we succeed in doing so, our country's great unity among nationalities will be further strengthened and a great socialist family characterized by national unity and fraternal love will be consolidated and will flourish in the new Long March.

CENTRAL ARCHIVES APPEALS FOR ZHOU ENLAI MATERIALS

OW040825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 4 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Central Archives is collecting Comrade Zhou Enlai's manuscripts in order to bring out his collected works according to a notice issued by the archives in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. In addition to a circular already issued by the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China asking all departments to collect any materials they hold related to the late premier, the central archives is once again making a public appeal for Comrade Zhou Enlai's manuscripts.

The archives is interested in the following: material in Comrade Zhou Enlai's handwriting including essays and articles, documents, cables, report manuscripts, letters, poems and inscriptions; Comrade Zhou Enlai's essays and articles that appeared in newspapers and party magazines run by underground party organizations and base areas in various places before liberation, including articles where he used such pen names as Feifei, Xiangyu, Wuhao, Shaoshan and Guansheng; articles written by Comrade Zhou Enlai but not signed by him and those written under the names of others; the minutes of Comrade Zhou Enlai's speeches and reports delivered before liberation; photographs of Comrade Zhou Enlai taken before liberation.

The notice asks veteran revolutionary cadres in every place and Comrade Zhou Enlai's friends who are collectors of the above-mentioned manuscripts, newspapers, minutes and materials to get in touch with the archives as soon as possible. Beijing residents can deliver material directly to the archives, who will also arrange collection. People outside Beijing should write to the central archives.

Manuscripts and photographs would be kept by the archives, and the owners given copies. Letters, inscriptions written to individuals and photographs of the premier with the owner, would be returned as soon as the archives has made copies.

NEW PLAY ABOUT ZHOU ENLAI CURRENTLY BEING STAGED

OW031317 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 30 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA)--A new play "Hope" about Premier Zhou Enlai's efforts in 1976 to protect scientists from persecution by the gang of four is among the best items in the current 8th series of theatrical programmes marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The play's main character is oceanologist Dongfang Jihua. He and his family lived overseas, but immediately after the founding of new China he applied to return. His application to leave was rejected by the emigration bureau of the country where he was staying. He made an unsuccessful appeal, lost his job, his wife who was accustomed to luxuries left him and his only daughter was lost in an accident at sea. Then Premier Zhou, hearing of his plight, finally arranged through diplomatic channels for him to return.

Premier Zhou appears in two scenes of the play. In 1954, the premier, leading the country forward in its first 5 year plan, meets Dongfang soon after his return to China, and assigns him to the post of director of the newly established Research Institute of Oceanology.

In 1976, the premier, now seriously ill in hospital, continues to attend to state affairs. In spite of being in great pain, he is concerned for China's destiny at the hands of ultraleftists. On hearing that Dongfang Jihua is being persecuted and prevented from research work, he orders that the scientist be provided with all necessary facilities to continue his work. The premier points out that people of talent are essential to China's programme for modernization.

Bhai Jianping who was once under persecution by the gang, and Mao Rong and Liu Qingyuan wrote the play. Li Guangye, who plays the role of Premier Zhou, undertook a close study of premier Zhou's speeches, films and photographs before portraying the premier. Many in the science world who had personal contacts with the late premier, helped supply first hand impressions and material.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES HONGQI TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK100601 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 79 P 6 HK

[Table of contents for HONGQI No 7, 1979]

[Text] Ye Jianying: "Opening speech at the Second Session of the Fifth NPC"

Hua Guofeng: "Report on the Work of the Government at the Second Session of the Fifth NPC"

Ye Jianying: "Closing Speech at the Second Session of the Fifth NPC:

Deng Xiaoping: "Opening Speech at the Second Session of the CPPCC Fifth National Committee"

Article by our commentator: "Carry Out Socialist Modernization With Stability and Unity"

Article by Tan Huazhe: "Realizing the Four Modernizations Is the Biggest Politics for New Period"

Article by Yang Yichen: "Study Dialectics, Continue To Emancipate the Mind"

Article by our contributing commentator: "Deepen the Discussion on the Question of the Criterion of Truth"

Article by our contributing commentator: "Learn From Comrade Zhang Zhixin's Revolutionary Spirit of Fighting for Truth"

Article by Ma Wenrui: "Forever Keep up the Yanan Work Style"

Article by Tie Ying: "A Stronger Unity With the Party Is the Major Guarantee of the Realization of the Four Modernizations"

Article by Xu He: "Clear Up Misunderstanding, Strengthen Unity"

I. 11 Jul 79

L 29

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Article by Lin Jizhou: "How Did Lenin Combine Collective Leadership With Individual Responsibility in State Management?"

Article by Lu Kuihong and Zhang Guiyue: "We Should Allow for Unforeseen Circumstances in Doing Things"

Article by Shen Hong: "A Discussion on What Are Advanced Machinery Products"

A collection of incoming letters: "It Is Imperative To Oppose Special Privileges and Improve the Party's Style of Work"

GUANGMING RIBAO CARRIES LISHI YANJIU TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK211011 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 79 P 3 HK

[Table of contents of LISHI YANJIU No 6 of 1979]

[Text] Article by Li Zehou: "An Outline of the Ideology of the Revolutionary Group of the Chinese Bourgeoisie During the Early 20th Century"

Article by Hu Rulei: "A Study of the Struggle Between the Niu Faction and the Li Faction During the Tang Dynasty"

Article by Liu Yao: "View the Historical Role of the Revolution of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Through Changes in the Rural Economy of Areas in the Middle and Lower Reaches of the Chang Jiang"

Article by Luo Ergang: "Supplementary Evidence Concerning Hong Daquan, Prince of Tiande [Heavenly Virtue]"

Article by Cai Shaoqing: "On the Status of Hong Daquan"

Article by Qin Qinzhi: "Overseas Chinese Contributions to the Development of the Vietnamese Economy and Culture"

Historial materials concerning the Communist Movement: Article by Li Yuzhen: "On the Chinese Delegates to the First and Second Communist Internationals"

Article by Luo Rongqu: "On Historical Lessons From Napoleonic Dictatorship and the French Bourgeoisie's Strengthening of the State Apparatus"

Article by Kong Linping: "The Issue Concerning the Origin of Agricultural Cultivation in West Asia"

GUANGMING RIBAO CARRIES ZHEXUE YANJIU TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK020626 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 79 P 3 HK

[Text] Article by our commentator: "Uphold Dialectics, Study Dialectics"

Article by Liao Gailong: "On the Question of the Superiority of the Socialist System"

Article by Wang Ruoshui: "On Conditions"

Article by Hu Sheng: "On Democracy and Science During the 'May 4th' New Culture Movement"

Article by Jin Chunfeng: "Is 'Combining Two Into One' Metaphysics or Dialectics--Beginning Our Discussion From 'Combining Two Into One' in 'East-West Equilibrium'?"

Article by Zhang Liwen: "On Zhu Xi's 'One Dividing Into Two' and His Metaphysical Viewpoints"

Article by Jin Jingfang: "Two Major Philosophical Contributions of the Western Zhou Dynasty--The Theory of Positive and Negative Forces Advanced by the 'Book of Changes' and the Theory of the Five Elements Advanced by 'The Great Plan'"

Article by Zhang Sizhe: "Fully Bringing to Light the Unity of the Human Body Is the Strategic Orientation for Research in Modern Medical Theory"

Article by Guoji Ningha: "We Should Pay Attention to Studying the Philosophical Thinking of the Yi Nationality"

Trends:

Article by Wang Yuheng: "The Situation of Discussions on Several Questions Concerning the Law of the Unity of Opposites"

National Philosophical and Scientific Planning Conference held in Jinan.

Several views regarding the appraisal of Chen Duxiu at the "May 4th" academic seminar.

CORRECTION TO ORGANIC LAW FOR LOCAL CONGRESSES, GOVERNMENTS

The following correction applies to the item entitled "Text of Organic Law for Local Congresses, Governments," published in the 6 July People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page L 2:

Page L 5, eighth paragraph, line two, should read:...(provided more than three deputies second a...

BRIEFS

USE OF PLANES IN AGRICULTURE--Beijing, 21 Jun--China's civil aviation flew 5,000 hours in support of agriculture and forestry from January to May this year, according to a leading member of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China. Operations over more than 675,300 hectares included sowing rice seeds, tree seeds and spreading fertilizer and insecticides. From May 16 to May 29, planes sowed 133 hectares of rice seeds on Qingshui state farm in Dawa County, Liaoning Province. The seeds sown on smooth mud were well-distributed and costs were cut by over 300 yuan per hectare as compared with the method of transplanting rice seedlings. To counter the spring drought in Sichuan Province, the Chengdu Regional Administration of Civil Aviation dispatched plans to seed rain clouds over an area covering 63,000 square kilometers in April and early May. In Sichuan's Yibing Prefecture, 18 tons of seed chemicals were spread by planes from one a.m., April 5 until two a.m., April 6. A 13-millimetre rainfall was produced over several drought-stricken counties. In late April a plague of armyworms struck 66,600 hectares of wheat in Dengxian County, Henan Province. Seven planes from the Guangzhou Regional Administration spread insecticides and normal growth of the wheat resulted. Prevention and wiping out of locusts by planes spreading insecticides is being experimented with in Henan Province. In addition to the above, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Heilongjiang and Nei Mongol have also been successful in using planes to serve agriculture and forestry. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0320 GMT 21 Jun 79 OW]

JIANGSU PREFECTURE PROVIDES PEASANTS NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS

OW090342 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Nanjing, July 9 (XINHUA)--Although its farmland averages only one fifteenth of a hectare per capita, Suzhou Prefecture in Jiangsu Province has furnished jobs for all its 3.35 million able-bodied rural residents. The 220 people's communes and 4,300 production brigades in the prefecture are running, outside the farming sector, more than 11,000 small plants, which employ 540,000 workers. Another 80,000 peasants work on construction projects for their collectives. The total value of industrial output, plus that of collective sideline undertakings such as silk worm breeding, now accounts for 62 per cent of the communes' total annual output value. This has changed the nature of the prefecture's rural economy which had always been predominantly agricultural.

Seventy per cent of the peasants, however, are working on the land. Intensive farming methods continue to be used and, since 1970, a triple-crop system has been adopted over large areas. Even though some major operations in farm work, such as drainage and irrigation, plant protection, husking and processing of farm produce, have been mechanized or partially mechanized, there is surplus labour except during busy farming seasons when the crops are sown or harvested in spring, summer and autumn. A large part of the surplus labour is absorbed by the small factories and construction teams run by the rural collectives.

Another way of providing jobs is the expansion of the rural sidelines, including sericulture, fish raising, breeding pigs and poultry, growing fruit trees and lotus for seeds and roots, as well as weaving and knitting. More than 160,000 peasants work full-time at these sidelines. Another important sideline is embroidery, for which Suzhou has enjoyed a reputation since ancient times. In Wuxian County alone, 80,000 women do embroidery as an extra job in their spare time. More than 100,000 people are working in post offices, schools, clinics and offices.

Suzhou peasants began to set up small factories in the late 1950's. These have multiplied in the past decade. They are turning out a wide range of products, mainly farm machines and implements, pumps, electric motors, as well as lime and bricks needed in farmland capital construction. Other products include auxiliary machine parts produced to fill orders from factories in cities and consumer goods for home consumption and export. Some communes are now producing electronic equipment.

The peasants have increased the total output of grain three times since liberation in 1949 and Suzhou Prefecture is now among the areas with the highest per unit grain yield in China. Last year, every able-bodied peasant received from his or her collective an annual income of 350 yuan, in cash and in kind converted into cash. Calculated on a per capita basis, each member of the prefecture's rural population of 5.9 million had 134 yuan. Statistics show that more than half of the peasants' income from the collectives came from the small factories and sidelines. As the cost of living is much lower in the countryside than in the city, these peasants are able to maintain more or less the same living standard as the families of young city workers.

I. 11 Jul 79

0 2

PRC
EAST REGION

"Food grain per annum averaged 305 kilogrammes per person," said a leading official of the prefectural agricultural bureau, "and we have supplied the state with part of our surplus grain every year. To accumulate more funds for agricultural modernization and continue to improve the peasants' living standards, we need to work still harder to diversify the rural economy by expanding the existing industries and sideline production."

Junior middle school education is available in most of Suzhou Prefecture. Expansion of industrial and sideline production will provide opportunities for the increasing number of school graduates. Many peasants who are getting old or are physically unfit for farm work have also found suitable jobs in the small factories. In the last two years, the small rural industrial enterprises provided tens of millions of yuan a year for farmland improvement projects.

Rural industrialization has created many small towns in the countryside, usually at the headquarters of communes and production brigades. In these small towns, there are factories, shops, restaurants and other service centres. Investigation shows that most peasant families in Wuxi County have one member in a small factory. The hope is that in the long run, diversification of the economy with the rural sector will help eliminate wage differences and the differences in the standard of living between town and countryside.

JIANGXI COUNTY COMMEDED FOR BIRTH CONTROL WORK

OW050922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA)--Family planning campaigns which started in 1974 have brought the population growth rate down to 8.7 per thousand in Shanggao County in Jiangxi Province. The population there now stands at 260,000. The county was among several that were commended at a recent provincial meeting on birth control. It expects a further drop, to 7.3 per thousand, this year.

Fifty percent of the county's 2,000 production brigades have been successful in encouraging late marriage and two-children families. The county makes an annual plan for its family planning, backed up by concrete measures. Couples who already have two children have adopted one contraceptive measure, such as vasectomy, tubal ligation or taking drugs; couples who pledge to have only one child are awarded and enjoy priorities in childcare and other welfare services; the 296 kindergartens and nurseries across the county give priority in enrollment to children born according to population growth plans. County and commune hospitals and the 162 cooperative medical service stations of the production brigades provide various kinds of contraceptives, do abortions and sterilization operations. All these services are free of charge. 206 medical workers have been trained in family planning work for the brigades and teams. The county now has 22 homes for the aged, which take care of old people who are childless.

Women have benefited from family planning. It has meant that more of them are able to go to work and can afford the time to study at night school. The average income of peasant families increased by 20 percent in 1978 compared with 1973, the year before large-scale birth control measures were implemented.

SHANDONG CADRES HEAR REPORT ON NPC GUIDELINES

SK101205 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a report of DAZHONG RIBAO, on 7 July the Shandong provincial party and revolutionary committees held a meeting of cadres of departments directly under the provincial CCP committee to relay and implement the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC, to call on the people throughout the province to further whip up an upsurge in studying and implementing the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC, to rally closely under the banner of Mao Zedong Thought and around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, to carry out the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee in a deep going way, put into effect the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and to make contributions to the great cause of socialist modernization with one heart and one mind.

Comrade (Lin Ping), Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. Comrade Li Zichao, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, relayed the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC at the meeting. He told first of the course of the session, the spectacular atmosphere and the principal essence of the second session of the Fifth NPC and the immediate and far-reaching significance of this session. He said: The second session of the Fifth NPC took place at a time when the emphasis of the whole nation's work is shifted to socialist modernization. This session symbolizes the fact that our great motherland has made an important step on the road toward modernization. It also symbolizes the fact that our country's socialist democracy and socialist legal system has entered a new stage. It will certainly exert an active and profound influence to the political and economic life of the people of our country.

All the deputies of our province participating in this session unanimously held that Premier Hua made a realistic, practical and inspiring report aimed at advancing steadily. The report, which has a substantial content and contains a number of new spirits, comprehensively summed up the work since the first session of the Fifth NPC and penetratingly analyzed the great changes that have taken place on various fronts throughout the nation. In accordance with the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, proceeding from the reality of our nation and in accordance with the new situation and new questions in the new period, this report made an incisive and scientific exposition and put forward a series of important measures on fundamental questions such as the principal tasks and policies at present and in the coming period, how to fight the first battle of realizing the four modernizations and reinforcing socialist democracy and the legal system. This is a programmatic document and a powerful weapon for us to strive for new victories. The participants are determined to respond to the call of the session and rally closely under the banner of Mao Zedong Thought and around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and triumphantly advance the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

In his report, Comrade Li Zichao put forward specific demands on how to relay and implement the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC for our province:

1. Whip up an upsurge in studying and implementing the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC immediately.

When returning their districts or units, deputies should give conscientious and all-round reports to party committees. It is suggested that leading departments at all levels make active arrangements to relay and implement the guidelines.

2. Be mobilized to plunge into the first battle of the four modernizations and do a good job in agricultural and industrial production and the various tasks. It is necessary to make a success of the various tasks at present and to insure that we fulfill or over-fulfill the state assignments for this year so as to lay a good foundation for the 3-year readjustment. Attaching great importance to planned parenthood, the session held a special meeting to draw up plans, demanded that the first secretaries of party committees at all levels attend to this work personally and adopt effective measures to rigorously control the growth of population. We must make remarkable achievements in this regard.

3. Carry out the education and propaganda on the socialist legal system. This is the first time for our country has drawn up such a comprehensive and systematic law. In order to put it into effect, there must be time for study, publicity and education. It is necessary to deepen the broad cadres and masses' understanding of the great significance of reinforcing the legal system.

4. Enhance the building of political power at all levels in accordance with the stipulation of this session. On the basis of relaying and implementing the guidelines of the session, the provincial people's congress will be held this fall to elect its Standing Committee and organize the provincial people's government.

5. Improve the style of leadership realistically. Leading persons at all levels should give serious consideration to this matter. Every working member of the state should set an example in enhancing party spirit and overcoming factionalism and anarchism and serve the people wholeheartedly. Leading cadres at all levels should change their working style, overcome bureaucracy and seek no privileges.

SHANDONG OPENS PHOTO EXHIBIT ON LIFE OF ZHU DE

SK060121 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jul 79 SK

[Text] According to a source of this station, in order to mark the third anniversary of the death of Comrade Zhu De, great revolutionary fighter of the Chinese people and the revolutionary of the proletariat, the Shandong provincial and Jinan municipal culture bureaus and trade union councils will hold a photo exhibition on NPC Chairman Zhu De's brilliant life. The exhibition will be opened at the municipal workers' cultural palace on 6 July.

Comrade Zhu De was one of the outstanding leading persons of the party, government and the army who was loved by the people throughout the country. He was also a brilliant model from which the entire party, army and people across the country can learn.

The exhibition will display more than 200 photos which will vividly reveal Comrade Zhu De's revolutionary activities in the various localities. Most of the photos which will be exhibited this time have not been shown publicly. Similar exhibitions will be held simultaneously at various prefectures and municipalities throughout the province.

AFP REPORTS FURTHER ON FOREIGN STUDENT SITUATION IN SHANGHAI

OW091759 Paris AFP in English 1527 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, July 9 (AFP)--In an appeasing gesture, Chinese students today visited the foreign students in Shanghai who were wounded in violent incidents last week. However, according to sources at Shanghai's hospital number one where the injured Africans and Arabs were taken, the Chinese students were personal friends of the foreigners and they had not taken part in the fighting at the textiles institute.

A Mauritanian student wounded in the eye, Mr Ba, described the visit by several groups of Chinese friends as follows: "We did not speak at all about the fighting, we didn't even mention it. They came to ask about my health and wish me a speedy recovery. We are still friends. But I interpreted their visit as a way of telling me that they hoped to see me back," he declared. Mr Ba, whose wound was serious, said his sight was returning gradually. A total of 16 foreigners were hospitalised after the fighting which took place at the textiles institute over three days from July 3-5. Four of them were seriously injured. It was not known how many Chinese were wounded.

Mr Ba said: "Morale has gone up" among the foreign students in the hospital where "the staff rose to the occasion very well" and "we've all received very good treatment."

The students did not want to talk much about the desire expressed by the whole of Shanghai's Third World student community to leave China where they no longer feel secure following the incidents. Over the weekend, representatives of the embassies involved went to Shanghai to look into the situation. Their presence calmed down fears to a certain point. "Our repatriation is a secondary problem. Right now we're confined to bed and our health is the most important thing," the Mauritanian student observed.

After the scuffles the students from developing countries in other institutes in Shanghai went on strike, accusing the Chinese police of having been incapable of protecting the students who were attacked. The other foreign students in China's biggest industrial city expressed their solidarity, but their studies and exams have already finished this year.

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR ZHEJIANG PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL

OW100452 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Comrade Ding Zhenlin, member of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, member of the Zhejiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, vice chairman of the provincial scientific and technical committee, president of Zhejiang Agricultural University, Standing Committee member of the Agriculture Ministry's Scientific and Technical Commission, vice president of the China Agronomy Society and president of the Zhejiang Provincial Agronomy Society, died of illness on 23 June 1979 after failing to respond to medical treatment. He was 69. A memorial meeting for Comrade Ding Zhenlin was held in Hangzhou on 4 July. Wreaths were presented by party and state leaders Ye Jianying, Fang Yi and Zhou Jianren.

Wreaths were also presented by leading comrades of the Zhejiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Chen Zuolin, Guan Junting, Wang Fang, Zhang Jingtang, Xue Ju, Mou Hanqing, Jiang Baodi, Feng Ke, Yuan Fanglie, (Wang Junyu), Wang Yaoting, (Li Caolong), Wang Jiayang, Zhai Xiwu, Wang Boping, (Li Kechang), Liu Yifu, and Chen Anyu and by responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC committee Chen Li, Li Lanyan, Wang Jiwu, Zhou Qingxiang, and Jiang Ximing.

Among Comrade Ding Zhenlin's friends who sent condolences and wreaths were Huo Shilian, Zhang Jingfu, Tan Qilong, Chen Weida, Li Xuezhi, (Yu Guangyuan), (He Kang), (Cai Siwei), (Yang Xiandong), (Ding Shanbao), (Su Buqing), (Han Jiazhen), (Cai Guanghua), (Yu Guanyun), (Li Qinggui), (Cai Xiao), (Li Jingxiong), (Ding Zhenzhang), (Shen Shanyin), (Zhen Fenggui) and (Wu Kanming).

The meeting was presided over by Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee. Wang Jiayang, Standing Committee member of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, delivered the memorial speech.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG WHEAT HARVEST--Shandong Province, which has some 50 million mou of wheatfield, is expected to reap a greater harvest than last year. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jun 79 SK] The 200,000 mou of wheat in Zhangqiu County, Shandong Province, are ripening well, promising a bumper harvest. The per-mou yield is estimated at 6 catties. Both the per-mou yield and total output are expected to be 10 percent higher than last year. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jun 79 SK] By 16 June, Jining Prefecture of Shandong Province completed harvesting of 4.2 million mou of wheat. Cadres at various levels in Jining Prefecture paid great attention to studying technology to map out measures to improve wheat production. They invited professors in Shandong Agricultural Institute to lecture on wheat technical issues on three occasions and sponsored more than 150 study classes successively, attended by more than 10,000 cadres from rural areas. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jun 79 SK]

SHANGHAI SOLAR ENERGY LIGHTHOUSE--Shanghai, June 16 (XINHUA)--The beacon in the lighthouse of Shanghai Harbour is now lighted by solar energy instead of gas or batteries. The Shanghai beacon plant manufactured the light, which stores solar energy in the daytime and produces electricity from it at night. It is capable of throwing a light a distance of 14 nautical miles as against the original six. Its capacity is such that a month of cloudy, rainy weather will not affect its capacity. These solar energy beacons will be installed at other harbours in China. Shanghai began to tap solar energy resources in 1974. A number of research institutes and groups have been set up, staffed by over 200 people. Research subjects include solar-thermal power generation, solar cells, solar water heaters, and comprehensive utilization of solar energy. A solar-powered black light lamp, which attracts and traps insects, has been produced by the Shanghai XINHUA lamp plant. A set of solar water heaters with 30-square-metres of heat-collecting panels has been installed at Shanghai's Dongfanghong screw factory. It heats six tons of water up to 50 degrees centigrade in one sunny day, enough to supply the bathhouse of this plant used by 170 workers. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 16 Jun 79 OW]

COUNTERATTACK HEROES' SOIREE IN ZHEJIANG--The nine members of the subgroup of the report group of heroes and model personnel in the self-defensive counterattack assigned to Nanjing arrived in Hangzhou on 28 June. They were warmly welcomed by over 1,000 people. A soiree was held that evening to hail their arrival. Accompanying them at the soiree were leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district, the provincial CPPCC committee, the Hangzhou municipal party and revolutionary committees, including Wang Fang, Zhang Jingtian, Mou Hanqing, Xia Qi, (Jiang Xirmin), Chen Anyu and (Hu Zicao). Also accompanying them at the soiree were responsible comrades of the PLA units stationed in Hangzhou. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Jun 79 OW]

I. 11 Jul 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

P 1

GUANGZHOU PLA UNIT ISSUES SUMMER FARMING CIRCULAR

HK091126 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Jul 79 HK

[Summary] The leadership organ of the Guangzhou PLA units recently issued a circular calling on its subordinate units to vigorously support local summer reaping and sowing and to make contributions to winning a bumper agricultural harvest this year.

The circular pointed out: "The rural areas have entered the busy season of summer reaping and sowing. All PLA units must carry forward our army's excellent traditions, be quickly mobilized and vigorously support the rural areas to fight well the battle of summer reaping and sowing and win a bumper agricultural harvest this year." The circular demanded: "All PLA units must actively contact local party committees to understand the situation of summer reaping and sowing and properly make arrangements for the work of the PLA units. They must send as many forces as possible and spend as much time as possible to support summer reaping and sowing in communes and brigades. Along with sending manpower to support summer reaping and sowing, if possible, PLA units must send repair groups and medical groups to the frontline of crash reaping and crash sowing to help communes and brigades repair agricultural machinery and tools and give medical treatment."

The circular also demanded: "Under the unified leadership of local party committees, armed forces departments at all levels must make arrangements for work with summer reaping and sowing as the central task. They must send forces to go deep into the production frontline and mobilize and lead militiamen to take part in summer reaping and sowing work."

SMALL POWER STATIONS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN GUANGDONG

OW070420 Beijing XINHUA in English 0257 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, July 7 (XINHUA)--More than 1,200 small hydro-electric power stations with a total generating capacity of 428,000 kilowatts are under construction this year in Guangdong Province, which is giving priority to their construction. By the end of this year, some of these small power stations will be in operation, generating an estimated 130,000 kilowatts.

Guangdong encourages the building of small power stations to make full use of the local water resources in addition to the big and medium-sized projects financed and built by the state. There were 14,300 small power stations with an aggregate generating capacity of 755,600 kilowatts by the end of 1978, half of the provincial total. Power output by these small stations last year reached 1,750 million kilowatt-hours. The province has taken the lead in China's provinces in the development of hydro-electric power. Out of its 107 cities and counties, 26 now have small power stations with a total generating capacity of more than 10,000 kilowatts. Most of the rest are provided with some 1,000 kilowatts. Ninetysix per cent of the rural communes have electricity for domestic use and for processing some agricultural and side-line products.

The provincial government provides materials, funds and technicians for small projects, built by the communes and brigades. Sub-stations and transmission lines have been built to bring scattered sources of electric power into grids. Guangdong has a sub-tropical climate with plentiful rainfall and abundant water resources. According to a recent survey, the generating capacity from exploitable water resources will reach 5.56 million kilowatts, only 13 percent of which are currently being used.

HUHAN CCP COMMITTEE ISSUES CIRCULAR ON STUDYING NPC DOCUMENTS

HK100513 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 8 Jul 79 HK

[Hunan Provincial CCP Committee 8 July circular on seriously studying documents of second session of Fifth NPC]

[Excerpts] We must rapidly whip up an upsurge throughout the entire province of studying, publicizing and implementing the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC. In studying these documents we must lay our emphasis on seriously studying and understanding Premier Hua's government work report. We should read the documents in full, grasp a few major issues and carry out deep study and discussions. We must correctly know the excellent situation since the smashing of the gang of four, especially since the third plenary session and clearly know our chief tasks at present and for a rather long period to come. We must correctly understand changes in our country's social class relationship and main current contradictions, gain a clear idea of the basic facts of our country's class situation and class struggle and clearly know the principles we should adopt. We must deeply understand the necessity and urgency of concentrating 3 years of efforts in readjusting the national economy, clearly understand the specific demands in readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy and the 10 tasks which should be especially grasped well in the current development of the national economy. We must deeply understand the important significance of strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and clearly understand the dialectical relationships between democracy and dictatorship, democracy and centralism and freedom and discipline. We must correctly realize the characteristics of the current international situation, clearly understand that social-imperialism is the main source of the tense international situation and clearly know the diplomatic line and policies of our state government.

We should link the study of the documents of the 2d session of the 5th NPC with the study of the documents of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Moreover, we must also selectively study works on Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought so we can ideologically and theoretically deepen our understanding of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC.

In studying the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC, we must link theory with practice and simultaneously carry out implementation and study. Through study, we should integrate the thinking of the cadres and masses with the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, enhance their awareness in implementing the party's line, principles and policies and achieve the great historical change in accordance with the strategic policy decisions of the central authorities.

Through study, we should further strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system, put democratic life on a sound basis, strengthen our concept of law and discipline, resolutely struggle against everything that violates law and discipline and insure the implementation of party discipline and state law. Through study, we should carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, proceed from reality in everything, seek truth from facts, link theory with practice, persist in practice being the sole criterion for testing truth, further emancipate our minds, correct our ideological line and strive to study the new situation and solve new problems by taking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as guidance.

Through study, we must further mobilize the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses to energetically embark on the four modernizations, extensively and deeply carry out the movement to increase production and practice economy, strive to do well in industrial and agricultural production and all other tasks, resolutely fulfill and overfulfill

this year's national economy plans and do well in fighting the first battle of the four modernizations.

Through the study, publicity and implementation of the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC, we should unite the army and people of the whole province under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and around the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, plant our feet on solid ground, quietly immerse ourselves in hard work, develop the current excellent situation of stability and unity, speed up the pace of the socialist modernization and greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC with distinct results.

HUNAN RIBAO EDITORIAL STRESSES PROMOTING AGRICULTURE

HK090603 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 4 Jul 79 HK

[Report on HUNAN RIBAO 5 July editorial: "Concentrate Our Efforts To Promote Agriculture"]

[Excerpts] The editorial said: To concentrate our efforts to promote agriculture is the first important task in readjusting the national economy and is the most important and urgent task facing the party organizations at all levels and people in the whole province.

The editorial reviewed the excellent rural situation in our province since the gang of four was smashed and pointed out at the same time that we must certainly not feel satisfied over this. We should see that due to the long period of backwardness in our agriculture in the past and especially due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the current level of agricultural production of our province is still very low, production is unstable and unbalanced and the situation of concentrating on one thing only has not yet been changed. This situation in agriculture still cannot meet the needs of industrial development and cannot even meet the needs of population growth. This has become a weak link in the national economy. The current most serious economic imbalance is the imbalance between agriculture and industry. Therefore, to concentrate our efforts to promote agriculture has become our major task. The whole party must get mobilized and go all out to carry out this task. The leaders at all levels must really shift their main attention to agricultural production.

The editorial said: To promote agriculture, we must first bring the enthusiasm and creativity of the 40 million peasants of the whole province and the superiority of the collective economy into full play. This means we must further eradicate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, seriously implement the whole series of important policy decisions of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth NPC concerning speeding up the development of agriculture, stabilize the three-levels system of ownership of the means of production in the people's commune, with ownership by the production team as the basic form, protect and respect the ownership and self-determination rights of the communes and brigades, carry out various forms of responsibility systems which benefit the development of production, consolidate the collective economy according to the local conditions, uphold the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work, permit the commune members to manage a small individually worked plot and family sideline occupations and permit legal village trade fairs.

Like You County, we should correctly deal with the internal balance of agriculture. While we are resolutely grasping grain production, we must comprehensively develop the socialist agricultural economy, resolutely pursue the road of comprehensively developing agriculture, sideline production and industry, seriously grasp forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, run the commune and brigade enterprises well, develop agricultural diversification which needs little investment and from which rapid and immense gains can be derived, build various commodity production bases and increase the rate of agricultural sideline products sold as commodities.

This will not only support the state construction and foreign trade, but will also immensely increase the income of the communes and brigades and strengthen the power to expand reproduction in agriculture. There are many mountains in our province and the potential is great. We have not adequately developed these areas in the past. We must speed up the pace of the development of the mountainous areas and help them to develop production so that the mountainous economy will be enlivened. While we are energetically developing small water conservancy projects, we should put our emphasis on continuing and completing the construction of projects currently under construction and in general, not embark on large projects; these are effective measures. To popularize the use of methane is a new way to solve the problems of energy and manure. All places must pay great attention to this and grasp it as an important capital construction project.

The editorial said in conclusion: This is the first year during which the party's work focus has been shifted and the readjustment of the national economy has been carried out. Winning an even greater agricultural bumper harvest this year is of very important significance. Recently, there has been continuous heavy rain in many places. We should rapidly mobilize the masses to fight floods, drain water-logged fields and prevent other natural disasters. We should find every means to strive for a greater increase in this year's grain production and other agricultural sideline products and create a good beginning for the 3 years' readjustment and the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU LIGHT INDUSTRY--The Guangzhou Municipal Light Industry Bureau has scored remarkable achievements in increasing production and practicing economy. The bureau's total value of industrial output last May increased by 10.3 percent as compared with last April, surpassing the highest previous output level for the same period. Among the 40 major products, the output of 37 including sewing machines, bicycles, batteries, light bulbs, soap and machine-made papers have overfulfilled the production quotas. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Jun 79 HK]

HUBEI ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES--Wuhan, June 25 (XINHUA)--Students of liberal arts at Wuhan University have founded 17 learned societies of their own accord since last year. They have held academic discussions on special topics covering history, philosophy, art, literature and other fields. The societies are funded by the school authority and supported by the professors. "The American History Society", consisting of 50 history students, studies American history, politics, economics and ideological trends. The society has held several discussions on American political parties, the workers' movements and the black consciousness movement. It is now undertaking an investigation into the formation and development of the American bourgeois democratic system. Members of "The Research Society on Mao Zedong Thought", mainly from the Philosophy Department, have conducted three discussions to explore the formation of Mao Zedong Thought, its historical background and stages of development, class basis and the position it holds in the history of the development of Marxism. "The Society of Socialist Economy in China", of the Economics Department, organized a discussion about the function of the law of value under socialism. "Mount Lojia Literary Society" has been debating whether or not there exists common human nature in the class society. Opinions differ, and various points of views have been presented in the magazine of the society. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 25 Jun 79 OW]

I. 11 Jul 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

R 1

BEIJING COLLEGES PUBLICIZE LAWS PASSED BY NPC

OW101231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0150 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 July--The broad mass of teachers and students of the political science and law departments of institutes of higher learning in the capital are busy compiling and writing popular propaganda materials of all kinds to widely publicize the seven laws approved at the second session of the Fifth NPC. The Beijing Political Science and Law College has compiled a collection of lectures on the criminal procedures law of the People's Republic of China, totaling more than 80,000 words. The law departments of Beijing University and the Chinese People's University have dispatched personnel to other places to sponsor training classes for some provincial and municipal people's courts.

The Beijing University and Chinese People's University law departments and the Beijing Political Science and Law College are important bases for education in jurisprudence in our country. In the past decade or more, teaching of political science and law and research in jurisprudence were paralyzed as a result of serious sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Since the downfall of the "gang of four" and due to the efforts made on the political science, law and educational front to eliminate chaos and restore order, the teaching of political science and law and research in jurisprudence at departments of these institutes have gradually been strengthened. The "political science and law course" which emphasizes teaching political science has now added many specialities such as "civil law," "criminal law," "criminal procedures law" and "marriage law" thus enriching its scope.

In order to train personnel specializing in economic law and international law to cope with the requirements of realizing the four modernization, the law department of the Chinese People's University and the Beijing Political Science and Law College have added an economic law research room. This year the law department of Beijing University set up a special course on international law, the first of its kind since the founding of new China.

This department also offers such additional courses as "the different schools of jurisprudence of modern capitalism," the "political system of capitalist countries," the "environmental protection law," and so forth and wrote up scripts for lectures on "criminal law" totaling more than 100,000 words. This has widened the students' perspective and enhanced their knowledge.

BEIJING RIBAO REPORTS ON MUNICIPAL PROCURATORIAL WORK MEETING

HK091137 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 79 p 1 HK

[Report: "Beijing Holds Seventh Procuratorial Work Conference"]

[Text] The Seventh Beijing Municipal Procuratorial Work Conference was held from 11 to 17 June under the direct leadership and direction of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee.

A total of 270 persons including procurators, deputy procurators and representatives of procuratorial work cadres of municipal, district and county procuratorates, responsible members of municipal, district and county public security bureaus and courts and representatives of departments concerned attended the conference.

Wang Chun, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Liu Jianfu, member of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee; responsible members of departments, committees and offices of the municipal CCP committee and trade union, youth and women's federations, leading comrades of the municipal public security bureau, civil administration bureau and labor bureau, and leading comrades in charge of political and legal work of various district and county CCP committees also attended.

Chen Yangshan, deputy procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate was present at the conference.

Comrade Liu Jianfu presided over the conference. Comrades Wang Chun and Chen Yangfu spoke, Comrade Lin Tong made a report entitled "Conscientiously Implement the Spirit of the Seventh National Procuratorial Work Conference and Make New Contributions To Protect the Capital's 'Four Modernizations'" on behalf of the party organization of the municipal procuratorate, and Comrade Guo Buyue made the summing up at the conference.

This is an important conference on the procuratorial front of Beijing since the reconstruction of procuratorial organs after the smashing of the "gang of four." This conference conscientiously implemented the spirit of the Seventh National Procuratorial Work Conference and studied and discussed the procuratorial work of Beijing Municipality. During the conference, the delegates conscientiously studied the important speech made by Comrade Hua Guofeng at the work conference of the CCP Central Committee, studied the "minutes of the seventh procuratorial work conference," and exchanged views on such important matters as the division of work and responsibility, mutual cooperation and mutual restriction among public security, procuratorial and judicial organs, the strengthening of the legal system, the safeguarding of democracy and the protecting of the "four modernizations."

In his speech Comrade Wang Chun pointed out that the focus of our political and legal work must follow the shift of emphasis of the party's work to protect socialist modernization in the capital, strengthen socialist law, safeguard people's democracy and uphold production, work and social orders in the capital. Because of the long interference and sabotage by the "gang of four," among our cadres and people there is still an insufficient knowledge of the correct use of democratic rights and the strengthening of law. Their concept of the law is very weak and some young people in particular know nothing about law. Therefore cadres of political and legal departments not only must make the effort to study and improve their knowledge, but they must also understand, enforce and observe the law. They must also strengthen the propagation and education of socialist law and strengthen the people's concept of the law.

He stressed that the procuratorial organs should maintain their independence. That is to say, they should be allowed to perform their duties according to the law without interference from other administrative organs, organizations or individuals. In short, they must be fair and impartial and succeed in fulfilling their sacred duty of observing the law, enforcing the law and prosecuting those who break the law. The leaders of the party committee over the procuratorial organs must examine and supervise their correct enforcement of the law, solve vital problems in their work and enforcement of the law and bring their enthusiasm into play. Business within the jurisdiction of the procuratorate should be carried out according to the law by the procuratorial organs themselves.

He lastly pointed out that since the procuratorial organs have been newly reconstructed, many real problems still exist. The party committees of the districts and counties must help them create the necessary working and living conditions.

I. 11 Jul 79

R 3

PRC
NORTH REGION

In particular they must solve the questions of housing and allocation of hardbone forces so that procuratorial work can develop smoothly.

In his speech Comrade Chen Yangshan put the emphasis on strengthening the legal system. He said: In order to do things according to the law, we must first study the law, familiarize ourselves with it and understand its application. Procuratorial cadres must repeatedly study and resolutely implement the "organizational law of the people's procurate of the People's Republic of China." Following the development of our country's socialist revolution and construction into a new era, the tasks of the procuratorial organs have become increasingly heavy. The procuratorial organs must shoulder the duties prescribed by law and justify the great trust of the party and the people. At the same time, party organizations at various levels must strengthen leadership over procuratorial work and strengthen organizational, vocational and ideological constructions.

The comrades attending the conference unanimously expressed the view that they must correctly sum up the historical experience of procuratorial work, place the interests of the party and the state to the fore, uphold the truth, uphold seeking truth from facts, and must not hesitate sacrificing their lives out of loyalty to the law. They expressed their determination to make new contributions to strengthening and perfecting socialist law, safeguarding socialist democracy and speeding up the four modernizations.

BEIJING CADRES TOLD NOT TO SEEK ALL ANSWERS IN 'RED BOOK'

OW081924 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0140 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 July--The Capital Iron and Steel Company's party committee recently summed up its gains last year in discussing the issue of practice as the sole criterion for verifying truth and concluded that it was very necessary for all enterprises to discuss this issue. The company party committee has decided to take further measures to organize the cadres to discuss this issue in depth in order to help them follow a correct ideological line and unify their ideas around the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Beginning in June last year, the company party committee has made the issue of practice as the sole criterion for verifying truth an important part of the study which students in every term of the company party school must pursue. Since then, more than 1,000 cadres and comrades in charge of theoretical work have taken part in the study and discussion of this issue.

In discussing this issue, the students generally believed that discussion of this issue was very necessary because it concerned the question of whether their cause would make progress and concerned the future of the party and state. They said that if everyone did what was advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four"--"act upon every word of his" and "seek answers from the red-covered treasure book"--dared not change anything that had been laid down and dared not think what had not been said in books, how could he have creativity? How could the enterprises advance? How could the four modernizations be realized? Only by discussing the criterion of truth in depth can we thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," truly hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, develop democracy, emancipate our minds and accelerate the realization of the four modernizations. Therefore, the company party committee has decided, while continuing to organize students of the company party school to study and discuss the issue of criterion of truth, to adopt the method of giving concentrated guidance and of broadening the discussion in organizing the over 2,000 cadres of the company above the section chief level to study and discuss the issue. It will then later organize all staff members and workers of the company to participate in the discussion. It is determined to do this work well and to achieve results.

HEBEI LEADERS ATTEND MEETING ON ACCOUNTING

SK110049 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpt] According to sources of this station, the Hebei Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a provincial accounting personnel representatives meeting from 3 to 6 July to review the implementation of the rules and regulations for accounting personnel which were revised and issued by the State Council, to exchange experiences in accounting work and to commend and award a group of advanced units and individuals who did outstanding accounting work. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the Hebei provincial party and revolutionary committees Wang Jinshan, Yue Zongtai, Hong Yi, Lan Kaimin and (Wang Dongmin); Wang Jinshan; Hong Yi and Yue Zongtai spoke. A total of 724 persons attended the meeting, which is unprecedented in scale in our province.

HEBEI: TANGSHAN MAKES PROGRESS IN HEALTH WORK

OW100646 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0314 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Shijiazhuang, 8 July--Under the care of the party and state, the rural localities damaged by earthquake near Tangshan have made good progress in medical and health work. Over the past 3 years, the people have enjoyed good health care and domestic animals have thrived.

Tangshan was rocked by a strong earthquake on 28 July 1976 and the calamity caused by the earthquake spread throughout the area. To vigorously support the stricken area so that it could resume production and construction and care for the health of the masses, the party and state have over the past 3 years allocated large quantities of medical supplies to the stricken area. The earthquake hospitals organized by Shanghai Municipality and Hebei Province have helped care for the injured as well as assisted various countries in restoring and developing medical and health services. The 12 county hospitals, 90 subhospitals, 78 commune clinics and production brigade treatment rooms in the area have formed a fourth-grade medical network. At present, more than 14,000 barefoot doctors are working in the stricken area to care for the injured and dying and eliminate sources of illness.

Prior to the earthquake, the county subhospitals and commune clinics were poorly equipped, but now they are equipped with X-Ray and cardiograph machines, astra lamps and surgical tables so they can treat minor illnesses among commune members within a brigade and perform simple operations within a commune and handle certain major cases within a county.

Tremendous progress has also been achieved in mass epidemic prevention work. The grassroots medical units and epidemic prevention centers have effectively helped to promote the patriotic public health movement and various countries launch mass patriotic public health movements several times a year.

Thanks to the efforts of the broad masses of medical workers throughout the area, no major epidemics have been reported since the earthquake and the incidence of diseases has dropped noticeably each year. According to figures released this May, the incidence of diseases has dropped 52.62 percent compared with the same period last year. At present, a thriving situation prevails in the countryside around Tangshan.

I. 11 Jul 79

R 5

PRC
NORTH REGION

TIANJIN RIBAO STRESSES PREPARATION AGAINST FLOOD

SK081416 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Jul 79 SK

[TIANJIN RIBAO 8 July short commentary: "Be Prepared Early Against Flood"]

[Text] The flood season has now arrived. Doing a good, conscientious job in preventing floods and draining excessive water this year will have a significant bearing on insuring the success in shifting the emphasis of the party's work and the smooth progress in readjusting the national economy. It will also be vital to the safety of the people's lives and property in both urban and rural areas and to our work of winning a bumper harvest this year. We must take immediate action and adopt effective measures to do good preparatory work in this regard.

Located in the lower reaches of the Haihe River, our municipality has always been faced with a serious threat of flood. According to the weather department's forecast, during this year's flood season there will be more rain than usual, and certain areas may be hit by big cloudbursts. For this reason, leaders at all levels adhere to the anti-flood work principle that emphasis should be laid on prevention and that prevention is more important than rescue. They must do good preparatory work ideologically and organizationally and make good arrangements for various antiflood projects and for the supply of necessary materials.

Above all, vigorous propaganda must be carried out among the cadres and masses so that they will know the vital importance of their success in preventing flood and draining excessive water this year and do away with the idea "we have done antiflood work every year, but have never met with a real flood--an idea which relaxes their vigilance and makes them leave things to chance.

This year is the 30th anniversary of our country's founding and the first year of the shift in the emphasis of the party's work. It is imperative to make the cadres and masses well aware of the great political and economic importance of this year's anti-flood work and urge them to uphold the lofty aspiration of trying to win a bumper harvest by combating natural calamities. Whether calamity strikes or not, we should be prepared for its arrival. Whether the calamity will be big or small, we should be prepared for a big calamity. In other words, we should be prepared for the worst and do our best to grasp firmly and well the preparatory work for preventing flood and draining excessive water so that we will have everything in readiness should a flood come. In this way we will be in a position to take the initiative to fight the calamity when the heavy rains and flood come and win a victory in the fight.

Secondly, good work should be done in examining the antiflood work and implementing the various flood-prevention measures. Since the founding of the People's Republic, especially since 1963, the people of our municipality have worked on building a fairly complete anti-flood system and have won initial success in this work thanks to the inspiration of Chairman Mao's instruction that the Haihe River must be brought under permanent control. However, it should be noted that the river dikes in some places have yet to be reinforced and that the dikes which have been reinforced have not been tested by big floods. Moreover, the river mouth at the sea is somewhat choked with silt, the river channel blocked with alluvial deposits, and [words indistinct]--all these problems have to be solved. To make a real success of the preparatory work against flood, it is necessary to look into all such problems, one by one, and take positive measures to solve them promptly in the order of their importance and urgency. We should see to it that our measures against flood are implemented solidly to solve these problems.

JILIN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

SK091358 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] The Jilin Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular calling on party organizations at all levels throughout the province to persist in the unity between politics and economy and, centering on the four modernizations, realistically strengthen political and ideological work so as to insure the smooth advance of the building of the four modernizations.

The circular states: Since the smashing of the gang of four and, in particular, since the convocation of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the situation on the provincial ideological and political front has been good. However, there are still problems which require great attention. In some localities and units such tendencies as relaxing or negating ideological and political work exist.

The provincial CCP committee held that the shifting of the work emphasis of the whole party does not mean to alleviate but to intensify the obligation and role of ideological and political work. Ideological and political work has always occupied an important place among the work of the whole party. Paying attention to ideological and political work is a fine tradition of our party. Experiences of our party through the decades have proven that no revolutionary work or duty can be fulfilled without the presence of ideological and political work. At present, we must strengthen ideological and political work in the following aspects:

1. Extensively and deeply carry out publicity and education activities on adhering to the four basic principles and overcome the erroneous trend of thought coming from the left and right and interfering with and sabotaging the four basic principles.
2. Continue to carry out education on ideological emancipation in a deepgoing way.
3. Continue to conduct publicity and education on consolidating and promoting the political situation of stability and unity. In order to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, at present, we must do a good job in concluding the exposure-criticism-investigation movement. All problems left over from the movement must be included on the agenda of the party committees. We must organize special work forces to solve these problems in a truth-seeking way. We should by no means wrap up these problems with nothing definite or just settle them in a careless manner.
4. Conduct education on communist morality and social practices.
5. Conduct publicity and education on party principles and policies in a timely manner. At present, we must do a sincere job in publicizing and educating the people on readjusting the national economy. We must widely and deeply publicize the necessity and importance of readjusting the national economy and the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving. We must conduct education on increasing production and practicing economy among the vast numbers of people so as to earn more money for the state and struggle against all practices of corruption, theft, extravagance and waste. In conclusion, the circular states: Party committees at all levels must heighten their understanding of the importance of ideological and political work and realistically strengthen leadership over this work.

I. 11 Jul 79

S 2

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

Mass organizations, including the Trade Union Council, the CYL, the Women's Federation and the militia must bring into full play their role in ideological and political work under the guidance of party committees at all levels. All Communist Party members and CYL members must carry out ideological and political work. Political work must be carried out in connection with economic work and all other professional work. In carrying out ideological work, we must have a definite object in mind. It should be carried out in a deepgoing and careful way and attention should be paid to its actual results.

LIAONING BUILDS NEW COAL MINING AREAS, IMPROVES OTHERS

OW100617 Beijing XINHUA a English 0108 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Shenyang, July 10 (XINHUA)--China is now building a coal base with an annual capacity of 13 million tons of coal. It is known as the Tiefa mining area in Liaoning Province.

Under speedy construction now are two large pits with annual capacities of 900,000 and 1,200,000 tons of coal. All the shafts have been sunk to between 400 and 500 metres and the underground haulage roads are being extended. Production buildings, offices and workers' facilities have mainly been completed. Housing, hospitals, schools and shops have been built for the workers.

Now preparations are being made for the construction of another pit with a designed annual capacity of 3 million tons. Construction of this pit is to be started this year, and several more large pits are planned for the area.

The four existing pits with a total yearly capacity of two million tons now in operation are in the process of reconstruction and expansion. When these projects are complete, the production capacity at the four pits will be doubled.

The Tiefa mining area is in Tieling Prefecture and is one of China's eight major coal bases now under construction. Its known coal deposits amount to over 2,100 million tons. The area has a simple geological structure. The coal seams slope gently and most of them are medium and thick seams, making this mining area suitable for large-scale mechanized production. Upon completion, the mining area will be one of China's big coal bases with a comparatively high degree of mechanisation.

This mining area is close to Shenyang and other industrial cities and some big power plants. It is also well serviced with transport.

BRIEFS

LIAONING ANTIFLOOD CONFERENCE--Deputy Secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee Comrade Zhang Xincun pointed out at a provincial flood prevention work conference on 12 June that according to weather forecast departments, Liaoning Province will have more rain in the monsoon season this year than in previous years and according to an analysis of hydrological data gathered over nearly one century, there may be severe rainstorms and floods this year. He called on all people to be aware of the importance of the flood prevention work in agriculture and other areas of production. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 79 SK]

XINJIANG ISSUES' CIRCULAR ON STUDYING NPC GUIDELINES

OW091305 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] XINJIANG RIBAO today publishes a joint circular issued by the party and revolutionary committees of Xinjiang Autonomous Region on studying and publicizing the documents adopted at the second session of the Fifth NPC.

The circular says: The NPC session and the second session of the Fifth CPPCC, which took place simultaneously, are important events in the political life of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Many important documents were presented at the two sessions including Premier Hua Guofeng's report on the work of the government, Chairman Ye Jianying's opening and closing speeches at the NPC session, Chairman Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the CPPCC session and other reports and resolutions. Holding aloft the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, Premier Hua Guofeng in his report on the work of the government scientifically analyzed the class situation, current conditions and the principal contradictions at the present stage in our country, correctly put forward the policies and tasks in the fields of politics, economy, culture, education, science, technology and health following the shift in the focus of work in the whole nation, and provided Marxist answers to a series of important questions concerning theory and practice.

Premier Hua's work report is a programmatic document for guiding the people throughout the country to carry out socialist modernization. The NPC session also approved a resolution on amendments to some provisions of the constitution of the People's Republic of China and approved seven other laws including the organic law on people's congresses and people's governments at various levels. The NPC session marks an important step for our great motherland along the road of modernization and also a new stage in our country's socialist democracy and socialist legal system.

The circular says: The party organizations and governments at various levels should organize the broad masses of party members, cadres and people to conscientiously study, publicize and implement the guidelines of the NPC session and immediately stir up a new upsurge in studying and publicizing these guidelines. In studying the documents adopted at the NPC session, special efforts must be made to study Comrade Hua Guofeng's report on the work of the government, Comrade Ye Jianying's opening and closing speeches, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech at the CPPCC session, the seven laws approved by the NPC session and Comrade Peng Zhen's explanation on the seven draft laws. It is also necessary to earnestly study the important RENMIN RIBAO editorials and other related articles published in the press. In the course of study, we must first understand the class relations and the principal contradictions at the present stage in our country. Only by doing so can we better understand the significance of shifting the focus of work in the whole nation.

This is an important topic which we must study and discuss thoroughly. By studying and publicizing the NPC documents we will help the cadres and people of all nationalities in Xinjiang to realize the fundamental changes that have taken place in all parts of China since the downfall of the gang of four, especially since the conclusion of the first session of the Fifth NPC, and to understand that the central task of the whole nation for a considerably long period to come is to carry out the socialist modernization program in a systematic and well planned way. In order to fulfill this historic task, we must win the first battle of the four modernizations. We must devote the 3 years beginning from 1979 to readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy.

The circular says: We should also help the people of all nationalities to better understand the importance of giving full play to socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system. There can be no four socialist modernizations without socialist democracy.

We still have to make tremendous efforts before socialist democracy is given full play and gradually becomes institutionalized and embodied in laws, public order and discipline. Efforts should be made to study and publicize the seven important laws approved by the NPC session. The party members and revolutionary cadres, especially the leading cadres at all levels, should take the initiative in observing as well as implementing the laws.

The circular states: 1979 marks the first year of the shift of emphasis in our work and also the 30th founding anniversary of our country. In the course of study, we must continue to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity in our region, further eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, and push forward the work on all fronts in Xinjiang.

All trades should take concrete steps to further promote the socialist labor emulation campaign, the rationalization proposals movement and the movement to increase production and practice economy centered on achieving better quality, higher output, greater variety and lower consumption in an effort to fulfill and overfulfill the national economy plan for 1979.

The circular states: With the conclusion of the second session of the Fifth NPC, Xinjiang Autonomous Region has planned to hold the second session of the fifth regional NPC committee. Efforts should also be made to publicize the guidelines of the regional NPC sessions after its conclusion.

We must unite as one under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng. We must emancipate our minds, start up the machinery, seek truth from facts, unite and look forward. We must strive to build our country into a modern, powerful socialist state and further develop the national economy and other socialist construction undertakings in our region.

BRIEFS

URUMQI APARTMENT BUILDINGS--Urumqi, 24 June--Three to five storey apartment buildings are going up in Urumqi, with 40 square metres to an apartment. Two thousand families may expect to move into new houses this year when the buildings are completed. This is part of the policy of the people's government to improve the quality of the people's material and cultural life on the basis of increased production. Special effort has been made to improve the life of the people of the minority nationalities. This year a total of 3,000 million yuan has been earmarked by the state for building living quarters (exclusive of those constructed by enterprises themselves) for workers and staff throughout China, and housing of over 30 million square metres of floor space will be completed, according to Premier Hua Guofeng's work report to the current session of the National People's Congress. Since the founding of new China, the state has given financial aid to this northwest China city to build housing and improve existing living quarters. This year's investment is double last year's. The leading regional and city organizations have called special meetings to plan the projects. According to figures released by the region's city construction bureau, apartment with a floor space of 210,000 square metres were put up last year in Urumqi, [sentence as received] Department stores, food markets and other services have also been set up. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0155 GMT 24 Jun 79 OW]

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